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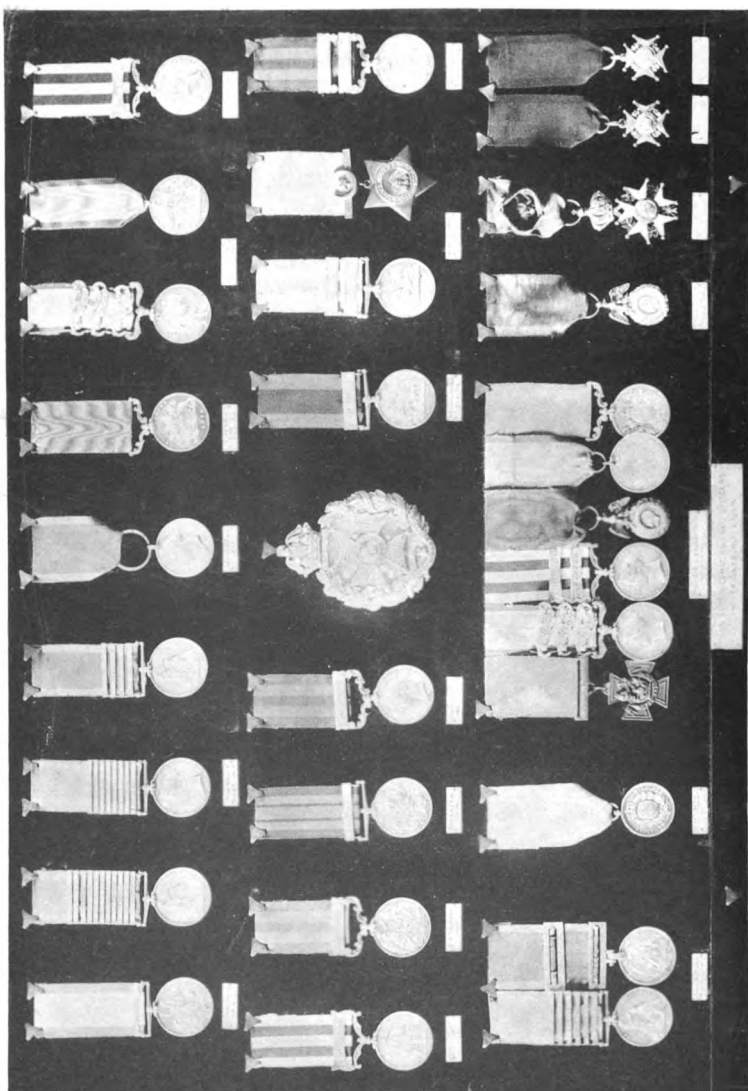
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1817

ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

1.



COLLECTION OF MEDALS WON BY N.C. OFFICERS AND PRIVATE RIFLEMEN.

COPENHAGEN, 1801.		PENINSULA, 1805-1814.		WATERLOO, 1815.		SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7, 1851-2-3.		CRIMEA, 1854-5-6.		INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-8.	
Detachment, The Rifle Corps.		1st, 2d & 3rd Battalions		1st, 2nd & 3rd Battalions.		1st Battalion.		1st & 2nd Battalions.		2nd & 3d Battalions	
CLASP.								CLASPS.		CLASP.	
Copenhagen, 1801		CLASPS.	CLASPS.	Luke Miller, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.				Sebastopol Inkermann Alma	TURKISH MEDAL	Known	
		Toulouze Orthes Vitoria Badajoz St. Sebastian Pyrenæes Vitoria Corunna	Toulouze Radeau Nive Nivelle St. Sebastian Pyrenæes Vitoria Corunna	REGIMENTAL BADGE. RIFLE BRIGADE. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S QWR.							
		Telaveira Corunna Vitoria Radeau	W. Shearman, 95th Foot.	Copenhagen Monte Video Roleia Vimiera Corunna Busaco Fuentes d'Onor Cuidad Rodrigo Badajoz Salamanca Vitoria Nivelle Nive Toulouze Peninsula Waterloo		Rebt. Green, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.	R. Green, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.			Alid. Booth, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.	
		John ——— 95th Foot, Rifd—	J. Tomlinson, 95th Foot, Rifles.								
CENTRAL INDIA, 1858-9-60.		INDIAN FRONTIER, 1856.	ASHANTEE, 1873-4.	INDIAN FRONTIER, 1877-8.		4th Battalion.		SOUDAN, 1884-5.		BURMAH, 1885-9.	
3d Battalion & Hesse's Camd Corps (Detd. 2d & 3d Battalions)		3rd Battalion	2nd Battalion.	4th Battalion.							
CLASP.		CLASP.	CLASP.	CLASP.							
Central India		North-west Frontier	Coomassie	Jowaki, 1877-8				CLASPS.			
G. Cager, 2nd Bn Rifle Bde		Pte. W. H. Jones, 3d Bn. Rifle Bde.	Pte. W. H. Luscombe, 2nd Bn Rifle Brigade.	2650 Corpl. John Tyler, 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.		1133 Pte. J. Harnden 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.		Alu Kila The Nile, 1884-5.	KHEDIVE'S STAR	Burmah, 1887-9 Burmah, 1885-7	
								44479 Pte. J. Payne 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.		Pte. J. Buckingham, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.	
MONTE VIDEO, PENINSULA & WATERLOO.		SARDINIAN (CRIMEA).	VICTORIA CROSS.	CRIMEA.	INDIAN MUTINY.	TURKISH (CRIMEA).	LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.	FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL (CRIMEA).	LEGION OF HONOUR (CRIMEA).	GOOD SHOOTING BADGES (2nd BATTN.).	
CLASPS.	CLASP (Private).	(Inscribed on Riviera.)	(Inscribed.)	CLASPS.	CLASPS.					GOLD. SILVER.	
Toulouze	Monte Video	"Corpl. Thos. Tarrant, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade."	Private Joseph Inkermann Alma	Central India Known	"Valeur at Discipline"					Best Shot in the Battalion. in the Company.	
Cuidad Rodrigo	Peninsula										
Fuentes d'Onor	Vimiera										
Sergeant Stephen Bedford, 2nd Batt. 50th Rifles.		Corpl. Thos. Tarrant, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.									

Private Joseph Bradshaw, V.C., 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

WON BY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATE RIFLEMEN.

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1893.

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON :
R. H. PORTER, 18, PRINCES ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE.
—
1894.

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, 1893.

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

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Treasurer : J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq.

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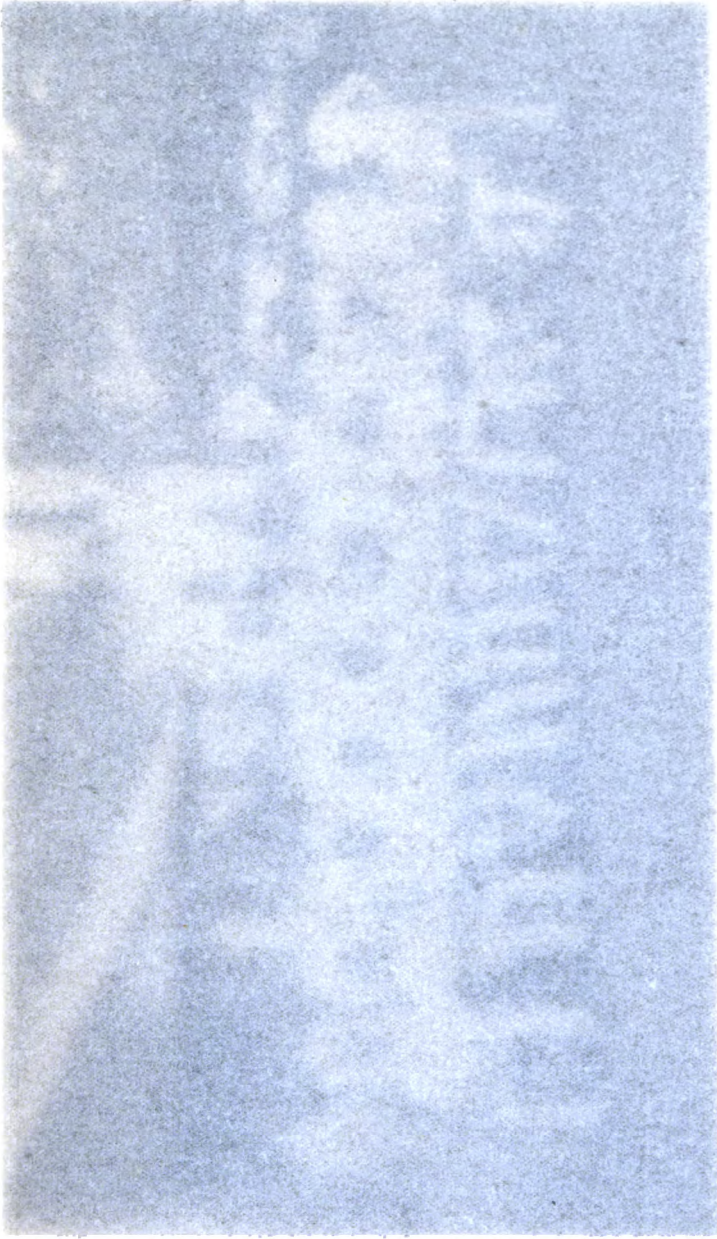
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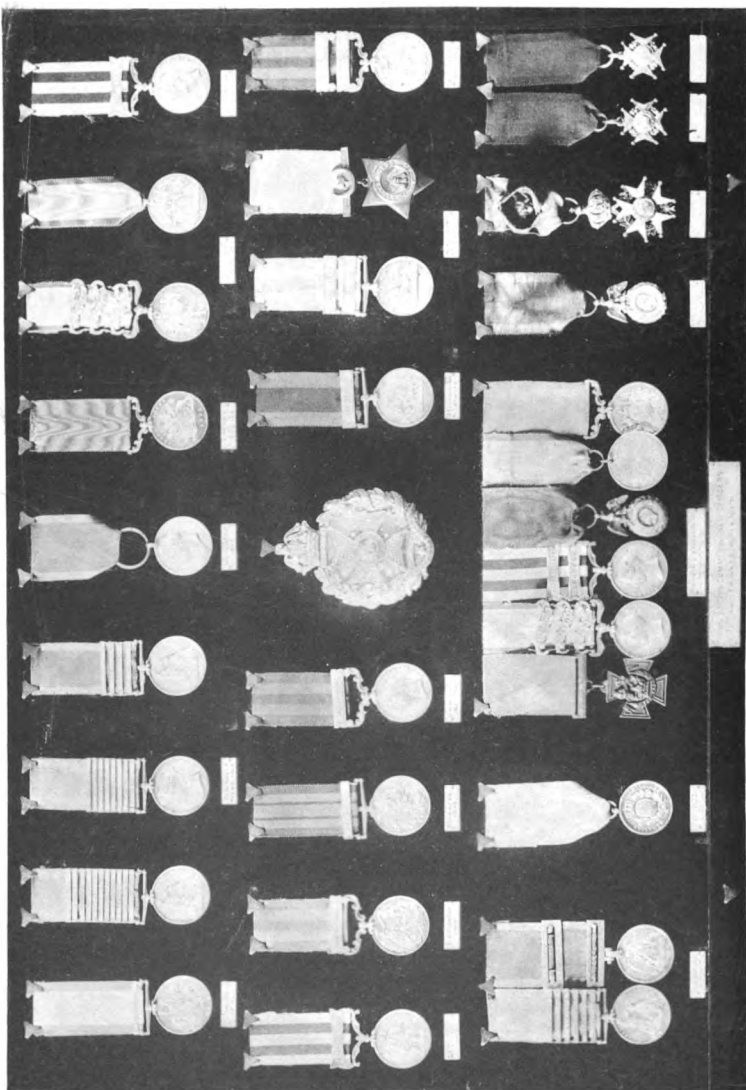
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Detachment, The Rifle Corps.		1st, 2d & 3rd Battalions		1st, 2nd & 3rd Battalions.		1st Battalion.		1st & 2nd Battalions.		2nd & 3d Battalions	
CLASP.		CLASPS.	CLASPS.	Luke Miller, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.		CLASPS.		CLASPS.	CLASP.		
Copenhagen, 1801		Toulouse Onor Vittoria Salamanca Badajoz Ciudad Rodrigo Busaco Talavera Corunna Viviera Rorala	Toulouse Onor Nivelle St. Sebastian Pyrenes Vittoria Corunna	REGIMENTAL BADGE. RIFLE BRIGADE. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN. Copenhagen Monte Video Rorala Viviera Corunna Busaco Fuentes d'Onor Ciudad Rodrigo Badajoz Salamanca Vittoria Nivelle Pyrenes Toulouse Peninsula Waterloo Alma Inkerman Sebastopol Ashantee Afghanistan Burma, 1885-9		CLASPS.		Sebastopol Inkerman Alma	TURKISH MEDAL		
		John ——— 95th Foot, Rifle	J. Tomlinson, 95th Foot, Rifles.	W. Shearman, 95th Foot.		CLASP.		R. Green, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.	R. Green, 2nd Rifle Brigade	Alfred Booth, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.	
CENTRAL INDIA, 1858-9-60.		INDIAN FRONTIER, 1864.	ASHANTEE, 1873-4.	INDIAN FRONTIER, 1877-8.		CLASP.		SOUDAN, 1894-5.		BURMAH, 1885-9.	
2d Battalion & Ross's Camel Corps (Dets. 2d & 3d Battns.)		3rd Battalion	2nd Battalion.	4th Battalion.		CLASP.		Mounted Infantry (Detachments 2d & 3d Battns.)		1st & 4th Battalions	
CLASP		CLASP.	CLASP.	CLASP.		CLASP.		CLASPS.		CLASPS.	
Central India		North-west Frontier	Coomassie	Jowaki, 1877-8		CLASP.		Alu Klea The Nile, 1884-5.		Burmah, 1887-9 Burmah, 1885-7	
G. Cagor, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde		1604 Pte. W. Jones, 3d Bn. Rifle Bde.	Pte. W. H. Luscombe, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.	2650 Corpl. John Tyler, 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.		CLASP.		44479 Pte. J. Payne 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.		Pte. J. Buckingham, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.	
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CLASPS.	CLASP (Private).	(Inscribed on Reverse.)	(Inscribed.)	CLASPS.		CLASPS.		TURKISH (CRIMEA).		GOLD. SILVER.	
Toulouse Salamanca Ciudad Rodrigo Fuentes d'Onor Viviera	Monte Video Ciudad Rodrigo Fuentes d'Onor Viviera	Corpl. Thos. Tarrant, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.	Private Joseph Bradshaw, 2d Battn. Rifle Brigade.	Central India Lucknow		"Valeur et Discipline"		FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL (CRIMEA).		Best Shot Best Shot in Battalion. in the Company	
Sergeant Stephen Bedford, — 2nd Batt. 95th Rifles.		Corpl. Thos. Tarrant, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.		Private Joseph Bradshaw, V.C., 2nd Battn. Rifle Brigade.							

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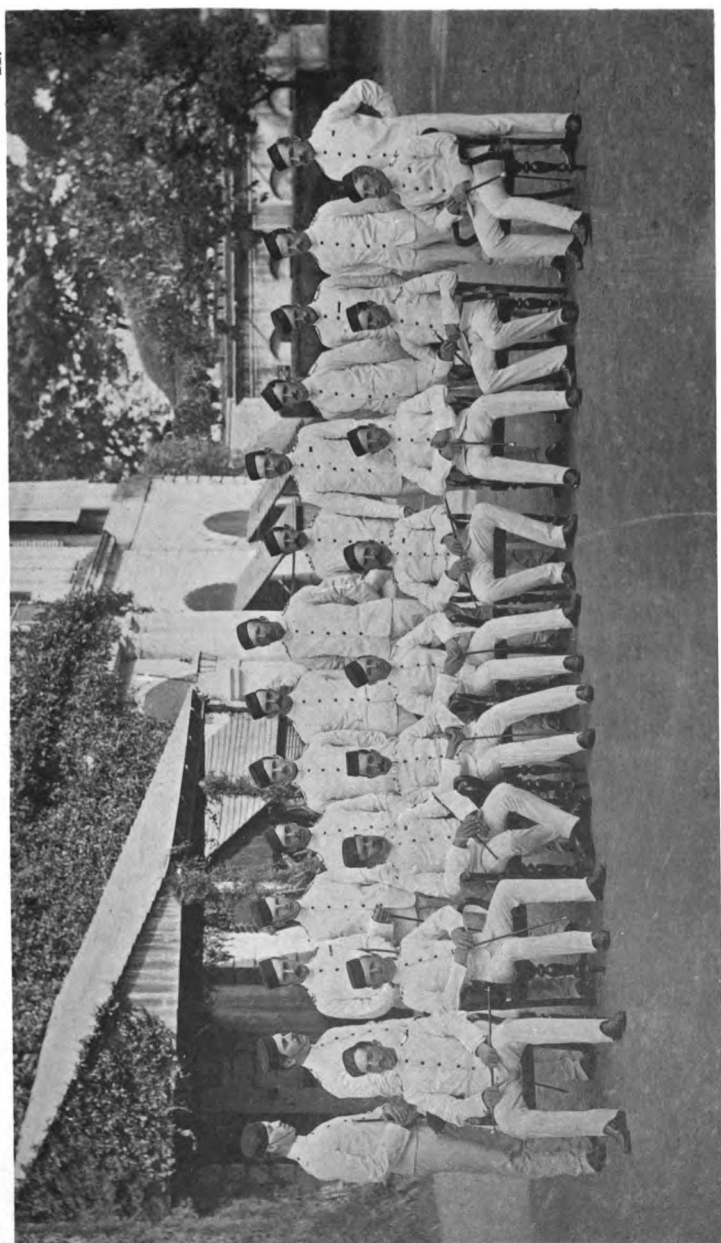
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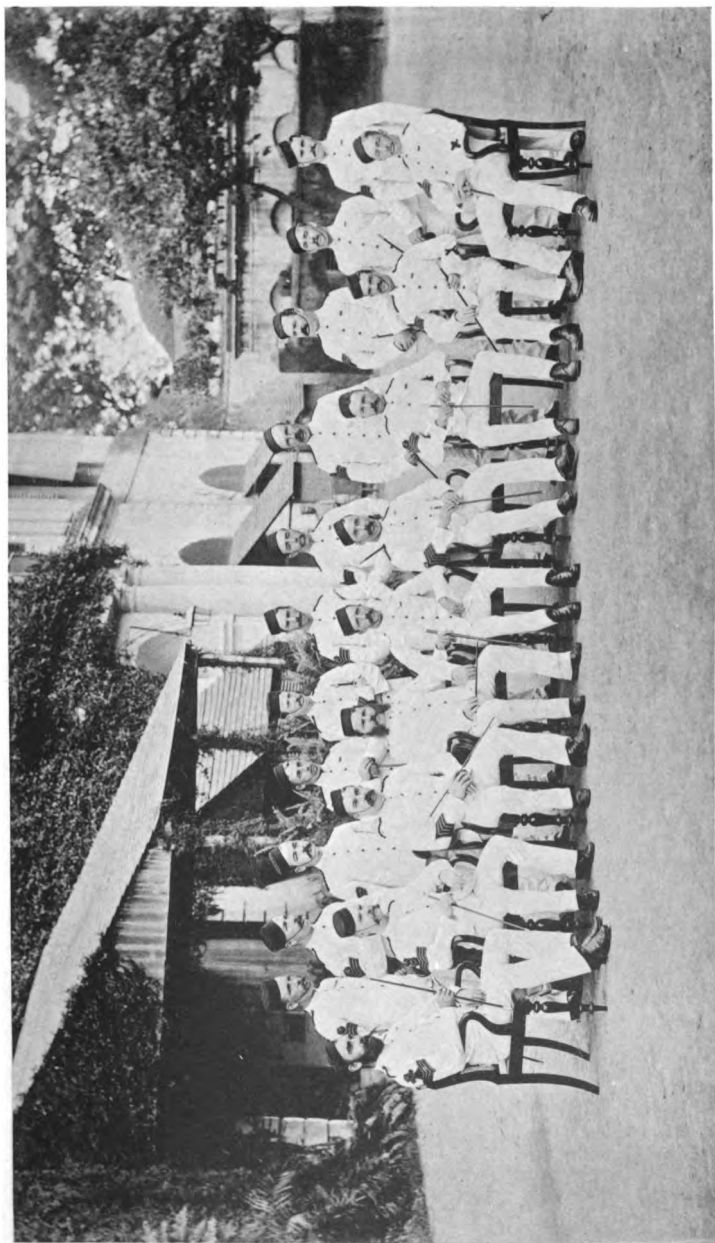
Curzon	Capt. Stewart	2nd-Lt. Thresher	Major Hon. E. Noel	Capt. Jenkins	Major Pemberton
Lt.-Col. St. Paul	2nd-Lt. Eccles	2nd-Lt. Paley	Lt. Green-Wilkinson	(Adjit.)	
3rd-Lt. Boden	Gough				

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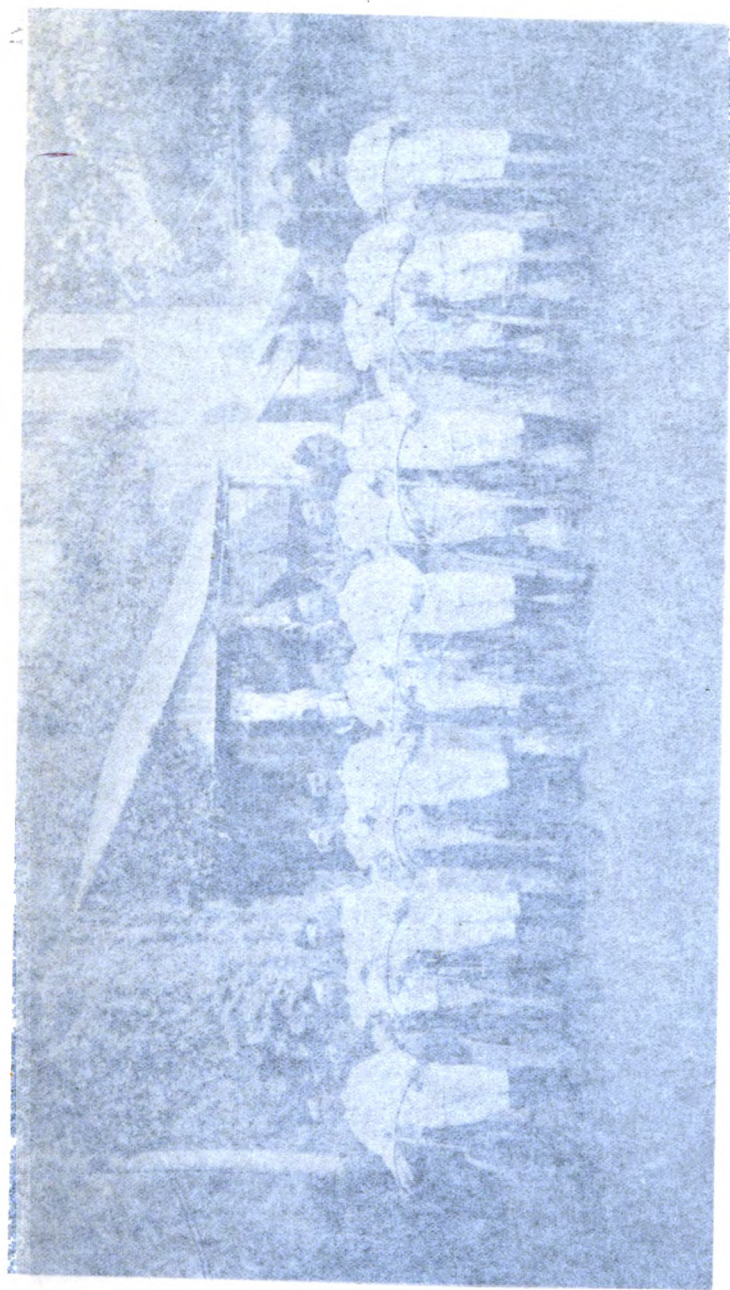
OFFICERS, 1st BATTALION, 1893.

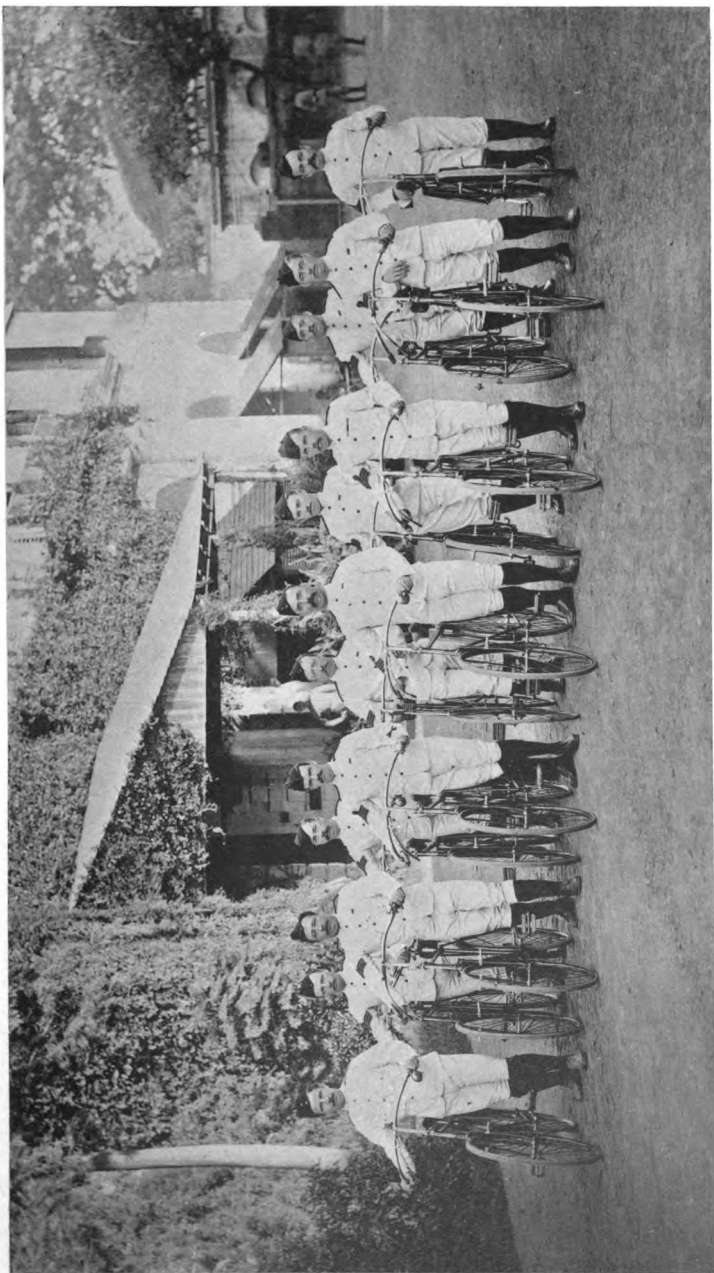
2nd-Lt. Lysley	Lt. Knox	Capt. Lawrence	2nd-Lt. Percival	Lt. Biddulph	Lt. Paget	Lt. Alexander	Lt. Hon. M. Curzon	Major Stewart	Capt. Eccles	2nd-Lt. Thresher	Major Hon. E. Noel	Capt. Jenkins	Major Pemberton
Lt. Talbot	Lt. Long	Gr.-Mr. Hoey	2nd-Lt. Lord C. Conyngham	2nd-Lt. Boden	Lt.-Col. St. Paul	Lt.-Col. Gough	Lt. Paley	Lt. Green-Wilkinson (Adj.)					



WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERGEANTS, AND COLOUR-SERGEANTS, 1st BATTALION, 1893.

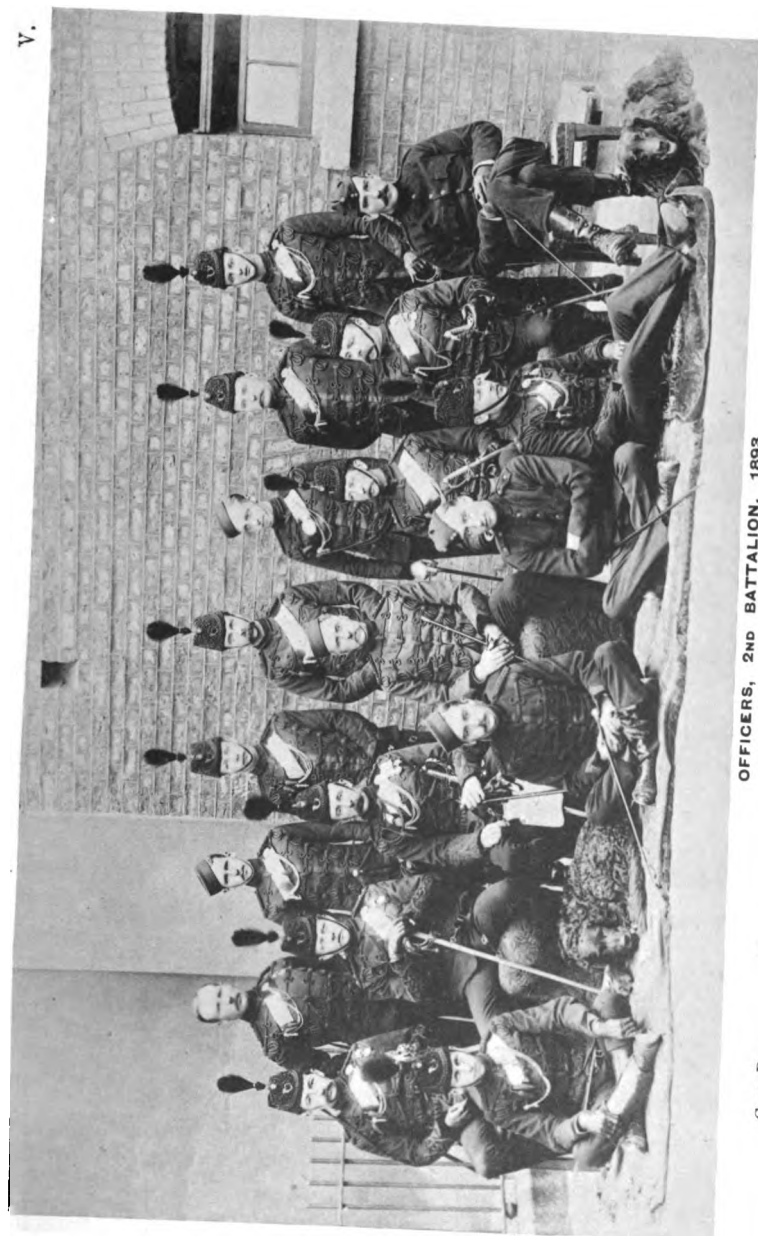
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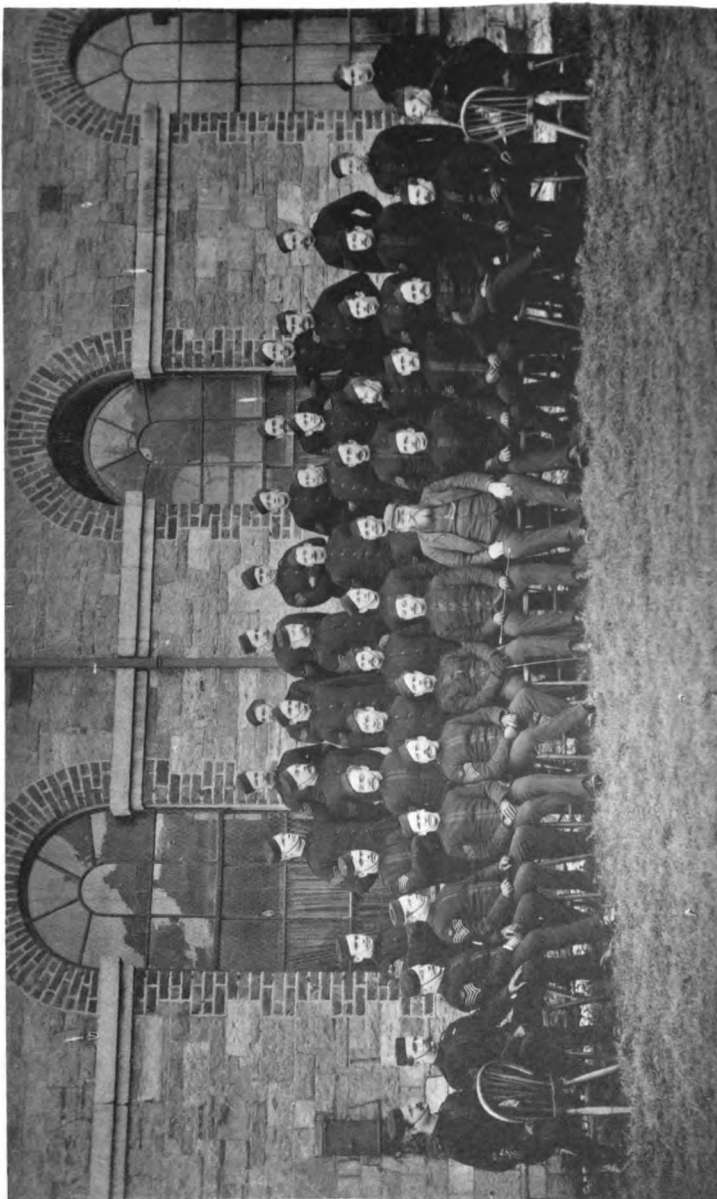
1st BATTALION CYCLING CLUB, 1893.

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OFFICERS, 2ND BATTALION, 1893.

Capt. Ramsay	2nd-Lt. Bright	Lt. Stephens	Major Hon. D. Lawless	Lt. Sanderson	Capt. Petre	2nd-Lt. Maitland
Lt. Irby	Capt. Hon. F. St. Aubyn	Major Verner	Col. Hon. N. Lyttelton	Capt. Hon. W. Coke	Qr.-Mr. Stone	Capt. Hood
2nd-Lt. Clarke		2nd-Lt. Probert		Lt.-Ross	Capt. Rokeby	



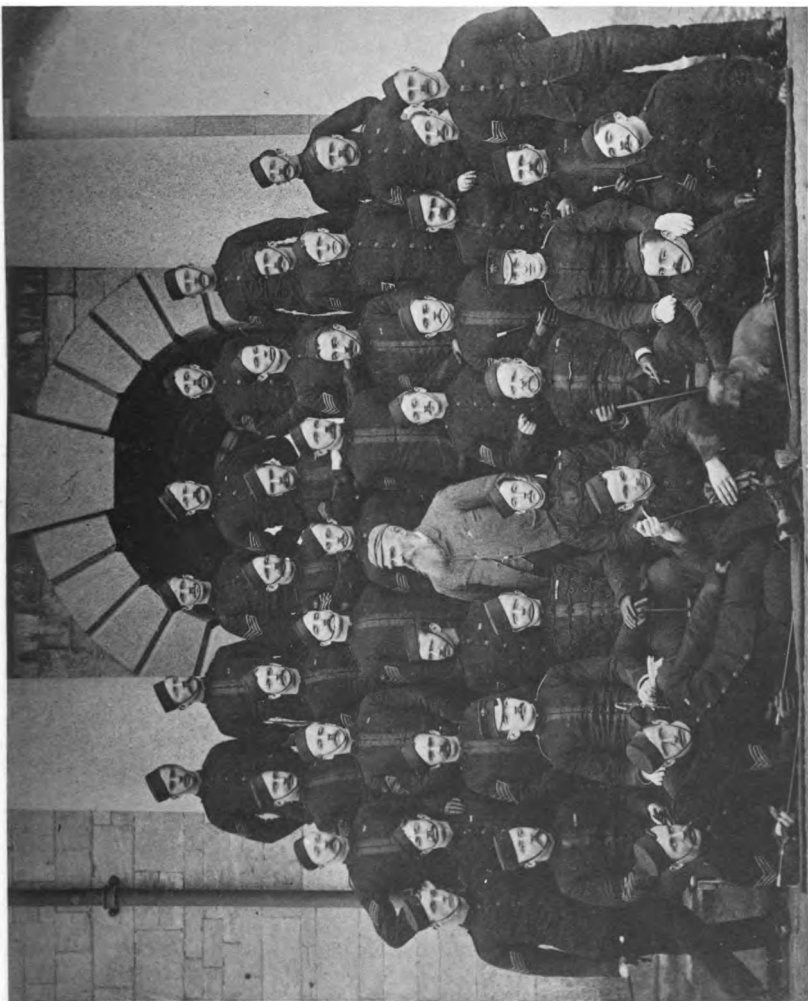
WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERJEANTS, COLOUR-SERJEANTS AND SERJEANTS, 2ND BATTALION, 1893.

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7				
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OFFICERS, 4TH BATTALION, 1893.

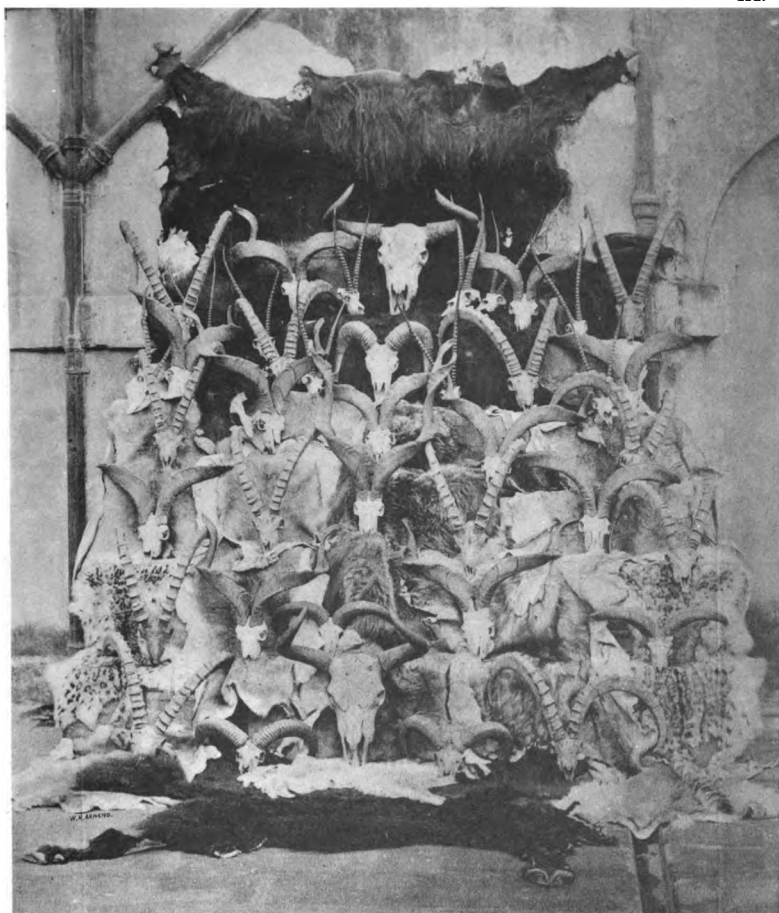
Lt. Savile Lt. Staveley Lt. Radclyffe Capt. Beresford Lt. Vernon Major Metcalfe Lt. Lascelles Lt. Bentinck Lt.-Col. Howard Lt. Majendie (Adjt).
 Lt. Oliphant Cpt. Hon. C. Fortescue Cpt. Jenner Cpt. Woodhouse Maj. Thornton Lt.-Col. Sackville Cpt. Nicol Lt. Congreve Cpt. Hon. E. Hanbury Qr.-Mr. Hone
 Lt. Dawson 2nd-Lt. Campbell Lt. Hon. A. Foljambe 2nd.-Lt. Harman



WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERJEANTS, COLOUR-SERJEANTS & SERJEANTS, 4TH BATTALION, 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	13			
7	8	9	10	11	12	20	21	30	31
14	15	16	17	18	19	28	29	37	42
22	23	24	25	26	27	36	37	42	43
32	33	34	35	36	37	41	42	43	
39	40								

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A GAME TROPHY FROM THIBET.

Rifle Brigade Calendar,
1894.

JANUARY.

1 M	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
2 TU	1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER. 1874.—(Mohmund Expedition), Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
3 W	1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
4 TH	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troop-ship <i>Megara</i> on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1857.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehghurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
5 F	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 S	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow.
7 S	1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (2nd Kaffir War). 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
8 M	1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 24 R. wdd.
9 TU	1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
10 W	1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
11 TH	1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River, (1st Kaffir War): Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 F	1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 S	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
14 S	1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 M	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

16 T _U	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.— Battle of Corunna ; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.)
17 W	1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of ABU KLEA, Soudan,
18 T _H	1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
19 F	1812.— Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo ; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
20 S	1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 S	1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
22 M	1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN.
23 T _U	1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. <i>Malabar</i> , having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th.
24 W	1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
25 T _H	1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
26 F	1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
27 S	1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMAH.
28 S	1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
29 M	1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
30 T _U	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
31 W	1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 TH	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK , Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
2 F	1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MERXEM ; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 S	1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of Monte Video ; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
4 S	1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU , Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 M	1874.—2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE .
6 TU	1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie.
7 W	1814.—French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
8 TH	1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
9 F	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT , Indian Mutiny.
10 S	1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER , Mobile Expedition.
11 S	1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War).
12 M	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain.
13 T	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
14 W	1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.
15 TH	1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

FEBRUARY.

16 F	1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled "The Rifle Brigade."
17 S	1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive; commencement of Campaign.
18 S	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras.
19 M	1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
20 Tu	1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
21 W	1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
22 Th	1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta.
23 F	1854.—2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea.
24 S	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLENEUVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
25 S	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
26 M	1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
27 Tu	1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.— Battle of Orthez ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 W	1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. <i>St. George</i> (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen.

MARCH.

1 TH	1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
2 F	1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu.
3 S	1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer.
4 S	1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMAN).
5 M	1811.— Battle of Barrosa ; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 R. killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6 TU	1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
7 W	1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8 TH	1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9 F	1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10 S	1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
11 S	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at Pombal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne, Lieut. Cooper and 2 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded.
12 M	1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13 TU	1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14 W	1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
15 TH	1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
16 F	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

17 S	1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
18 S	1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
19 M	1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco ; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
20 Tu	1814.— Action of Tarbes , fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21 W	1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
22 Th	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
23 F	Good Friday. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow,
24 S	1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
25 S	Easter Sunday. 1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
26 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 Tu	1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few R. wdd.
28 W	1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
29 Th	1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
30 F	1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, (2nd Kaffir War).
31 S	1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 S	1800.— First Parade of the “ Experimental Corps of Riflemen ” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed second time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 M	1801.— Battle of Copenhagen. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 TU	1811.—Action near Sabugal ; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present; Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 W	1815.—5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889. — 4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (BURMAH).
5 TH	1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd and 3rd Bns., Major Ross in command.
6 F	1812.— Storming of Badajoz ; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 S	1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMAH).
8 S	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
9 M	1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 TU	1814.— Battle of Toulouse ; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 W	1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
12 TH	1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.
13 F	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.
14 S	1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
15 S	1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

16 M	1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
17 Tu	1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
18 W	1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Lord Seaton.
19 Th	1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
20 F	1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn. Sebastopol,
21 S	1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
22 S	1855. — Russians driven from the Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the V.C. for gallantry on this occasion.
23 M	1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
24 Tu	1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
25 W	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
26 Th	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
27 F	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign.)
28 S	1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
29 S	1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War), 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
30 M	1858.—2nd Bn. marched out of Lucknow in pursuit of Mutineers.

MAY.

1 T _U	1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
2 W	1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 T _H	1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
4 F	1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
5 S	1811.— Battle of Fuentes D'Onor ; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 S	1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 M	1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
8 T _U	1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
9 W	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
10 T _H	1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
11 F	1811.—Sortie from Badajoz. 1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at NUGGUR.
12 S	1811.—Skirmish near ESFEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 S	Whit Sunday. —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels.
14 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos., 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels.
15 T _U	1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.
16 W	1852.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "service" and 4 "depôt."

MAY.

17 TH	1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
18 F	1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
19 S	1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
20 S	1808.—3 Cos, 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
21 M	1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.
22 TU	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
23 W	1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
24 TH	1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
25 F	1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
26 S	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
27 S	1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
28 M	1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
29 TU	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
30 W	1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
31 TH	1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

1 F	1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny (formed 5th April, 1858).
2 S	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.
3 S	1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalaria. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
4 M	1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balacava, in H.M.S. <i>Apollo</i> , for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by disease, and 353 invalided.
5 TU	1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
6 W	1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"!
7 TH	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO, ; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
8 F	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balacava for England at termination of Crimean War.
9 S	1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
10 S	1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
11 M	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuergra, in pursuit of the French.
12 TU	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
13 W	1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 R. wdd.
14 TH	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (<i>vide</i> 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 F	1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.

JUNE.

16 S	1815.— Action of Quatre Bras ; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 R. killed, 3 officers and 51 R. wounded.
17 S	1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
18 M	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. 1815.— Battle of Waterloo —6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 8 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. 1855.—Attack on the REDAN, Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
19 Tu	1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis.
20 W	Ascension Day. 1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
21 Th	1813.— Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
22 F	1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris.
23 S	1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
24 S	1813.—Pursuit of French. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the <i>last</i> gun of the French army.
25 M	1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
26 Tu	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the V.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
27 W	1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
28 Th	Coronation Day. 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—1st Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen.
29 F	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad.
30 S	1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

1 S	1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
2 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
3 Tu	1809.—The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into " The Light Brigade ," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
4 W	1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
5 Th	1807.— Attack on Buenos Ayres ; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6 F	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7 S	1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The first man to enter was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The first corps to enter was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
8 S	1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
9 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
10 Tu	1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
11 W	1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 R. killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wdd.)
12 Th	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris.
13 F	1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea,
14 S	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon.
15 S	1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

JULY.

16 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland).
17 T _U	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War.
18 W	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
19 T _H	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
20 F	1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
21 S	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
22 S	1812.— Battle of Salamanca. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23 M	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
24 T _U	1810.— Combat of the Coa ; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.
25 W	1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "service" and 4 "depôt" Cos.
26 T _H	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
27 F	1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 S	1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of Talavera ; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
29 S	1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
30 M	1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31 T _U	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1 W	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCÍ, Spain.
2 TH	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney. Col.-in-Chief, died.
3 F	1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief. 1868.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade.
4 S	1810.—The " Light Division " formed under Craufurd at Alameda 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
5 S	1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
7 TU	1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny)
8 W	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
9 TH	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
10 F	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
11 S	1809.— Flushing surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 S	1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Chatham on return from 1st Kaffir War.
13 M	1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into Madrid.
14 TU	1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
15 W	1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; first affair in the Peninsular War ; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
16 TH	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

AUGUST.

- 17 F 1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. 1808.—Battle of Roleia; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
- 18 S 1877.—4th Bn. first parade with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 S 1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
- 20 M 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 Tu 1808.—Battle of Vimiero; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded.
- 22 W 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Junna* for India.
- 23 Th 1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 F 1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. each sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 S **Regimental Birthday.** 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 S 1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 M 1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 28 Tu 1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 W 1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of Boem Platz. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 Th 1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 F 1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—Storming of San Sebastian; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1 S	1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Carey and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2 S	1841.—2nd Bn. formed into 6 "service" and 4 "depôt" companies.
3 M	1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast.
4 T _U	1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
5 W	1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
6 T _H	1809.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
7 F	1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen . 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
8 S	1855.— Final Attack on Sebastopol ; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9 S	1855.— Sebastopol entered by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
10 M	The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11 T _U	1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
12 W	1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, <i>en route</i> for Spain.
13 T _H	1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDULA . 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
14 F	1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN Expedition , having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
15 S	1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF .

SEPTEMBER.

16 S	1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
17 M	1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
18 TU	1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 W	1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
20 TH	1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.— Battle of the Alma ; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 F	1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera.
22 S	1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
23 S	1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
24 M	1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
25 TU	1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
26 W	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
27 TH	1810.— Battle of Busaco ; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
28 F	1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
29 S	Michaelmas Day. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
30 S	1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 Sept.

OCTOBER.

1 M	1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
2 T _U	1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, where it remained during the siege.
3 W	1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
4 T _H	1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
5 F	1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
6 S	1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
7 S	1813.— Forcing the Pass of Vera ; all three Battalions engaged; Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8 M	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9 T _U	1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia.
10 W	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
11 T _H	1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
12 F	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
13 S	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
14 S	1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras. 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove Russians off.
15 M	1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the grand barracks.

OCTOBER.

16 T U	1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol.
17 W	1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
18 T H	1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 F	1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn. ; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
20 S	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny).
21 S	1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH ; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 2nd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.
22 M	1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
23 T U	1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville ; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Khurgurb, Indian Mutiny.
24 W	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
25 T H	1854.—Battle of Balaclava ; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 F	1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine.
27 S	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
28 S	1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree.
29 M	1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
30 T U	1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 W	1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

1 TH	1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol.
2 F	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
3 S	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
4 S	1854.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sent to heights above Balacava.
5 M	1854.— Battle of Inkerman ; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 TU	1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
7 W	1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 TH	1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CUIDAD RODRIGO.
9 F	1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE
10 S	1813.— Battle of the Nivelle ; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. <i>Simoom</i> at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
12 M	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
13 TU	1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
14 W	1854.—Great storm at Balacava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 TH	1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

16 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
17 S	1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
18 S	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 M	1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 Tu	1854.— Gallant Exploit at the Ovens, Sebastopol ; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 W	1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
22 Th	1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
23 F	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 S	1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
25 S	1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign.
26 M	1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
27 Tu	1857.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpoore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 W	1857.—Action at Cawnpore ; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
29 Th	1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
30 F	1839.—Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Brunswick rifles.

DECEMBER.

1 S	1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged on the RAPTEE.
2 S	1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove off Russians at the Ovens; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3 M	1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
4 TU	1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
5 W	1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
6 TH	1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
7 F	1877.—4th Bn. arrived in the Bori Valley.
8 S	1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
9 S	1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
10 M	1813.— Battle of the Nive ; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11 TU	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra.
12 W	1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
13 TH	1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMAH).
14 F	1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burmah).
15 S	1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
16 S	1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

DECEMBER.

17 M	1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom.
18 T _U	1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign.
19 W	1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
20 T _H	1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiero) at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at action of Berea, S. Africa; 3 R. killed.
21 F	1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
22 S	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 S	1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
24 M	1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
25 T _U	Christmas Day. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "Ninety-Fifth." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTABAH.
26 W	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns.
27 T _H	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 F	1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE, 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
29 S	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
30 S	1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.
31 M	1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptée.

ROLL OF PAST RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field Marshal *H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.*

General *Sir John Ross, G.C.B.*

Lieut.-General *E. H. Clive.*

Lieut.-General *H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B.*

Lieut.-General *Godfrey Clerk, C.B.*

Major-General *J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester.*

Colonel *C. W. Robinson. C.B. (temp. Major-General), Colonel on the Staff, Mauritius.*

Colonel *A. A. A. Kinloch (Brigadier-General, India), Commanding, Peshawar.*

Colonel *L. V. Swaine. C.B., C.M.G., Military Attaché, Berlin.*

Colonel *C. G. Slade, Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe.*

Colonel *W. R. Lascelles, Deputy Adjutant General, Ireland.*

Colonel *R. B. Lane, Assistant Military Secretary, Headquarters.*

Colonel *H. C. G. Dugdale, Commanding Rifle Depot, Winchester.*

Colonel *A. C. F. FitzGeorge, Private Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.*

Lieut.-Colonel *A. H. S. Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battalion, Shorncliffe.*

Lieut.-Colonel *H. S. Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut.*

Lieut.-Colonel *J. A. Fergusson, Professor of Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.*

Major *R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster Gibraltar.*

ROLL OF OFFICERS
OF
THE RIFLE BRIGADE.
1894.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

General *H.R.H.* Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of Connaught and*
Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.

COLONELS COMMANDANT.

1ST BATTALION.

General *Lord* A. G. Russell, *C.B.*

2ND BATTALION.

Lieut.-General (*Hon. Gen.*) F. R. Elrington, *C.B.*

1ST BATTALION (CALCUTTA).

Lieut.-Colonel.

C. H. St. Paul

*Majors.**Hon.* E. Noel

A. R. Pemberton

Captains.

G. Cockburn*

W. V. Eccles

A. E. Jenkins

A. D. Stewart

F. E. Lawrence

Hon. H. Yarde-Buller*Lieutenants.*

C. R. Staveley

L. T. Saunderson

F. G. Talbot

M. C. Le Breton-Simmons

H. M. Biddulph

S. C. Long

R. Alexander

G. L. Paget

C. W. C. Knox

Second Lieutenants.

J. E. Gough

A. D. Boden

G. Paley

C. V. N. Percival

Lord C. A. Conyngham

G. L. Lysley

J. H. Thresher

W. R. Digby

*Adjutant.*L. F. Green-Wilkinson, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*L. Hoey, *Hon. Lieut.*

* Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi.

2ND BATTALION (DUBLIN).

*Lieut.-Colonel.**Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Colonel.**Majors.*W. R. Kenyon-Slaney
W. Verner*Hon. D. Lawless**Captains.**Hon. W. Coke*
Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn
A. Fuller-Acland-HoodR. J. Strachey
H. L. Rokeby
H. A. N. Fyers*Lieutenants.*F. A. Irby
S. F. Saunderson
S. Mills
A. V. J. CowellG. H. Thesiger
R. B. Stephens
H. D. Ross*Second Lieutenants.*D. J. Propert
R. G. T. BrightJ. D. Heriot-Maitland
C. H. G. M. Clarke*Adjutant.*T. B. Ramsay, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

3RD BATTALION (PESHAWAR).

*Lieut.-Colonel.**Hon. M. Curzon**Majors.*

C. H. B. Norcott

F. S. W. Raikes

Captains.

G. F. Leslie

H. C. Petre

Hon. C. C. Winn

A. H. W. Lowndes

V. A. Couper

C. F. Pinney

Lieutenants.

J. M. S. Steuart

G. P. Tharp

D. E. B. Patton-Bethune

R. Tryon

R. G. T. Baker Carr

*Hon. C. H. C. Henniker-Major**Second Lieutenants.*

G. B. Gosling

A. M. King

H. F. Darell

R. C. Maclachlan

G. H. Morris

Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart.

B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse

S. H. Rickman

Hon. C. F. H. Napier

M. G. E. Bell

*Adjutant.**Hon. C. E. Walsh, Lieut.**Quartermaster.*John Adkins, *Hon. Lieut.*

4TH BATTALION (DEVONPORT).

Lieut.-Colonel.

L. R. Stopford Sackville

*Majors.*F. Howard, *brevet*
*Lieut.-Colonel*F. S. Thornton
C. T. E. Metcalfe*Captains.*

L. L. Nicol

E. M. Woodhouse

Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury A. V. Jenner, *D.S.O.**Hon.* C. G. Fortescue* M. W. De la P. Beresford*Lieutenants.*

W. N. Congreve

J. H. D. Savile

E. A. F. Dawson

W. H. W. Steward

W. G. Bentinck

Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe

C. E. Radclyffe

E. Lascelles

P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant G. M. N. Harman

H. E. Vernon

Second Lieutenant.

E. G. Campbell

*Adjutant.*H. G. Majendie, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*H. Hone, *Hon. Captain.*

* Student at Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

DEPOT (WINCHESTER).

Colonel.

H. C. G. Dugdale.

Majors.

R. J. Maude (4th Battn.)
E. B. Crake (2nd Battn.)

Captains.

W. F. Parker (1st Battn.)
W. E. Lascelles (3rd Battn.)

Lieutenants.

Lord Edward Manners (4th Battn.)
Hon. W. D. Cairns (3rd Battn.)
A. S. E. Annesley (2nd Battn.)
Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham (1st Battn.)

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(1.) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Major A. E. W. Colville	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Curragh.
Major <i>Sir</i> B. C. A. Frere, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn	Colchester.
Capt. J. Sherston, <i>D.S.O.</i>	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Bengal.
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> H. C. Hardinge	Dist. Ins. Musketry, North - Western District	Chester.
Capt. C. à Court	D.A.A. Genl., Intelligence Division, Head Quarters	16, Hobart Place, S.W.
Capt. J. S. Cowans	Staff Captain, Head Quarters	34, Hogarth Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Capt. <i>Lord</i> Bingham,	A.D.C. to General <i>H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught</i>	Aldershot.
Capt. A. G. Ferguson	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. <i>Lord</i> W. Seymour	Dover.

(2.) ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Lieut. L. R. S. Arthur, Uganda Commission, Central Africa.

(3.) ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
Major J. F. Wegg- Prosser	21st Middlesex R. Vol.	87, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
Major C. A. Lamb	20th Middlesex (Artists') R. Vol.	Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C.
Capt. H. F. M. Wilson	Q.O.R. Tower Ham- lets Militia	Victoria Park Sq.
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> A. C. E. Somerset	K.O.R. Tower Ham- lets Militia	19, Lowndes Street, W.
Capt. T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, <i>D.S.O.</i>	19th Middlesex R. Vol.	Chenies Street, Bed- ford Square, W.
Capt. H. P. King- Salter	24th Middlesex R. Vol.	2, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Capt. W. G. Pigott	3rd Vol. Battalion Essex Regiment	Fairfield, Woodford Wells.

(4.) QUARTERMASTERS OF MILITIA.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
C. Clark, <i>Hon.</i> <i>Lieut.</i>	Westmeath Militia	Mullingar
W. Wadham, <i>Hon.</i> <i>Lieut.</i>	Q.O.R. Tower Ham- lets Militia	Victoria Park Square
E. Teed, <i>Hon.</i> <i>Lieut.</i>	K.O.R. Tower Ham- lets Militia	Dalston.

AWAITING POSTING.

Capt. H. H. Wilson.

ON TEMPORARY HALF-PAY.

Lieut. H. L. Blundell.

LIST OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1895.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1895, it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

War Services.

<i>Hon.</i> J. Abercromby, 21, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.	
Capt. F. E. S. Adair, Naval and Military Club	
Col. B. F. Alexander, Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal and clasp).
Alfred Ames, Esq., Junior United Service Club, W.	
Frederick Ames, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Arthur Anderson, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>M.D.</i> , Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sunny-brae, Pitlochry, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Leg. of Honour and Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860, (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. H. L. Anstruther, Hindlesham, Suffolk.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star).
B. F. Astley, Esq., Chequer's Court, Tring.	
Col. F. H. Atherley, Landguard Manor, Shanklin, Isle of Wight	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. G. L. Austin, The Precincts, Canterbury	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. V. S. Bagot, 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Major Walter Francis Balfour, Fernie Castle, Cupar, Fife, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
<i>Viscount</i> Baring, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	

War Services.

Brigade-Surg. Tobias Barnwell, Pontefract
Viscount Barrington, Beckett, Shrivenham
 Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Bathurst, Broome
 Cottage, Suffolk

Lord Bennet, 104B, Mount Street, W.
 Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E. Blackett, *Bart.*, Corbridge,
 Northumberland

Major C. F. Blackett, 49, Nerothal, Wies-
 baden

Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour Blane, *Bart.*, 34, Duke
 Street, S.W.

Col. H. B. H. Blundell, 10, Stratton Street,
 W.

Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick, Chief Constable,
 Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Surg.-Gen. Robert Bowen, Banwell Abbey,
 Somerset

Col. Gerald E. Boyle, 48, Queen's Gate
 Terrace, S.W.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, United Service Club
 Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F. Bradshaw, *C.B.*,
 Simla

Col. Thomas Harvey Bramston, Travellers'
 Club, Pall Mall, W.

Lt.-Col. H. S. Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant
 General, Meerut

Lt.-Col. C. R. Prideaux-Prune, Prideaux
 Place, Padstow, Cornwall.

Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Arthurs', St.
 James Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. E. M. Buller, Brockton Lodge,
 Stafford

Col. C. T. Bunbury, Cotswold House, Christ-
 church road, Winchester

Major E. A. P. Burnell, Winkburn Hall,
 Southwell

Egyptian Expedition, 1882
 (medal and clasp and
 bronze star).

Crimea, Alma, Balacava,
 Inkerman, Sebastopol,
 Assault on Redan, 18th
 June; wounded, left leg
 amputated (medal and 4
 clasps Knt. of Leg. of
 Honour, and Turkish
 Medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
 Sebastopol; wounded
 (medal and 3 clasps,
 Turkish and Sardinian
 medals and Medjidie).
Indian Mutiny (medal
 and clasp).

Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal
 and clasp, bronze star).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal),
Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
 Sebastopol (medal and 3
 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of
 Honour and Turkish
 medal). Shipwrecked in
 H.M.S. Birkenhead, 26th
 February, 1852.

Crimea, Alma (medal and
 clasp and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
 clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879,
 (medal and clasp). *Zhob*
Valley, 1884. *Hazara Ex-*
pedition, 1891 (medal and
 clasp and *C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal
 and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma,
 Balacava, Inkerman, Se-
 bastopol (medal and 4
 clasps, Turkish medal,
 and Knight of Legion of
 Honour).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
 and clasp). *Afghan War*,
 1878-9 (medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir Wars of 1846-7, and
 1852-3 (medal).

War Services.

Hon. Willoughby Burrell, 2, Wilton Crescent,
Belgrave Square, S.W.

Major H. Pelham Burn, Nosely Hall,
Leicester

Capt. Arthur C. Campbell, Naval and Military Club

Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H. W. Campbell, 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

W. Sidney Campbell, Esq., 125, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

Col. L. F. B. Cary, Dinder, Wells, Somerset

George Caulfield, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick
F. W. M. Chalmers, Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent

Lt.-Col. E. Chamberlin, 60, Jermyn Street, W.

Gen. Lord Chelmsford, *G.C.B.*, United Service Club

Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, Keyham Hall, Leicester

Lord Clanmorris, Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway

Lt.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, *C.B.*, United Service Club

Col. J. Clerk, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

Capt. A. W. Clifton, Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire

Brigade-Surgeon William Hill Climo, *M.D.*, Bengal

Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.

Lt.-Gen. E. H. Clive, 25, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

Earl of Clonmell, Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare

Hon. Arthur Cole, Eccles Hall, Attlebro'

Col. *Hon.* W. J. Colville, *C.B.*, 47, Chester Square, S.W.

R. E. Compton, Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).

Crimea (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). *Abyssinia* (medal). *Kafir and Zulu Wars*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Kafir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps and Turkish medal).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal & clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).

War Services.

<i>Marquis of Conyngham</i> , Slane Castle, Co. Meath	
<i>Sir A. P. Paston-Cooper, Bart.</i> , Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead	
<i>Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony Cope, Bart.</i> , Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>D. S.A. Cosby, Esq.</i> , Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
<i>Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp Coulson</i>	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)
<i>Col. Cragg</i> , Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe</i> , St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>Major Sir William Cunninghame, Bart., V.C.</i> , Kirkbride, Maybole, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, capture of Rifle Pits (V.C., medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, Turkish medal).
<i>Col. G. A. Curzon</i> , Hollywood, Boscombe, Hants	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
<i>Col. W. H. Deedes, D.S.O.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Burma</i> , wounded (medal and clasp and D.S.O.)
<i>Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Punjab</i> , 1848-49 (medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1851 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
<i>Viscount Dillon</i> , Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxfordshire	<i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal and C.B.).
<i>Capt. William Dixon</i> , Bangalore	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Red River Expedition</i> , Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
<i>Capt. E. Palmer Douglas</i> , Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
<i>Capt. Alfred Manners Drummond</i> , 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
<i>Capt. Algernon H. Drummond</i> , Maltman's Green, Gerard's Cross, Bucks	
<i>Capt. Cecil G. A. Drummond</i> , Copthorne, Fawley, Southampton	
<i>W. Percy Drummond, Esq.</i> , Sherborne House, Warwick	
<i>Hugh H. W. Drummond, Esq.</i> , 20, Draycott Place, S.W.	
<i>Col. H. C. G. Dugdale</i> , Commanding Rifle Depôt, Deane House, Winchester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>Lord Dunalley</i> , Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>E. W. Dunn, Esq.</i> , Inglewood, Hungerford	
<i>H. Dutton, Esq.</i> , Hinton House, Alresford	

War Services.

C. W. Earle, Esq., Woodlands, Cobham, Surrey, and 4, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1851-2 (medal)
Capt. W. H. Eccles, Army and Navy Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 3, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. Alfred Egerton, 30, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.	
Major G. M. L. Egerton, York	
Lt.-Col. R. Egerton, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Gen. F. R. Elrington, C.B. Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
<i>Earl of Enniskillen</i> , Florence Court, Enniskillen	
<i>Earl of Euston</i> , 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).
Col. H. Eyre, C.B., Bampton Manor, Lincoln	
Major Harry James Fergusson, Doonholm, Ayr, N.B.	
Col. Fitzroy W. Fremantle	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June, severely wounded (medal and clasp, Turkish and Sardinian Medals). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Major FitzHerbert, Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	
<i>Sir</i> Maurice FitzGerald, <i>Bart.</i> , 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott Fogo	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. H. F. G. Forbes	
Capt. R. Ford, Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. Edmund Fortescue	
Capt. J. T. Lane Fox, Hope Hall, Tadcaster	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol medal and 3 clasps, Legion of Honour and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Surg.-Gen. John Fraser, C.B., M.D., Hon. Physician to the Queen, 21, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Sikkim Expedition</i> , 1861. <i>South Africa</i> , 1879.
Lt.-Col. E. J. Fryer, 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	

Lt.-Gen. *Sir* W. A. Fyers, *K.C.B.*, 19, Onslow Gardens, S.W.

Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, *Bart.*, Thirkbey Park, Thirsk

Viscount Glentworth, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge

Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester

Gen. *Sir* Julius Glyn, *K.C.B.*, Sherborne. Dorset

Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr Glyn, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers, Newbridge

Sir R. H. Graham, *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire

Lt.-Col. Wilmot Grant, Army and Navy Club

Col. A. Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea

Hon. Algernon Grosvenor, 35, Park Street, S.W.

Montague John Guest, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.

Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, *M.P.*, Carlton Club

W. O. Hammond, Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury

Lt.-Col. W. W. Hammond, Army and Navy Club

Col. H. Hardinge, Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants

Lt.-Col. Harington, Egyptian Police, Cairo

Lt.-Col. E. C. Hartopp, Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1841-2. *Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and 2 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Boer War, 1848. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, C.B.)

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps bronze star).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp)

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (2 clasps).

Kaffir Wars, 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal). *Boer War*, 1848. *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

War Services.

Lt.-Col. H. Harvey, Upton Lodge, Slough

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Sir William P. Heathcote, *Bart.*, Hursley Park, Winchester

C. F. Henshaw, Esq., 90, St. George's Square, S.W.

Sir Thomas Hesketh, *Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester

Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill, Wilford, Bray, Co. Dublin

Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).

Col. G. A. Hillyard, The Residence, Chester

N.W. Frontier, 1884 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).

Major *Hon.* C. D. Home, Woodcroft, St. Boswell's

Hon. A. Hood, 33, Coleherne Road, S.W.

Major A. R. Hopwood, The Cottage, Ollerton, Newark

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Lt.-Col. F. C. Howard, Acomb Hall, York

Lt.-Col. C. F. Hulse, Goldwell, Newbury, Berks

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and clasp).

Lt.-Col. C. W. Hume, 13, Eaton Place, Brighton

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Capt. *Sir* Charles Hunter, *Bart.*, Mortimer Hill, Berks

Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington

Sir George Jenkinson, *Bart.*, 7, Bryanston Square, W.

Capt. J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

Lord Keane, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford

Major F. Kingscote, Furbo, Co. Galway

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded, right arm amputated (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Brig.-General A. A. A. Kinloch, Peshawar, India

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps), (with 60th F.)

General John A. V. Kirkland

War Services.

Capt. W. Knight, Bilting, Wye, Kent	
Major John S. Knox, <i>U.C.</i> , 6, Oriel Terrace, Cheltenham	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan 18th June, left arm amputated (<i>V.W.</i> , medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal and Legion of Honour).
Col. R. B. Lane, Assist. Mil. Sec., Horse Guards, War Office	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, 4th Class Osmanieh).
Lt.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, Travellers' Club, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Col. W. R. Lascelles, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Hospital, Dublin	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Soudan Expedition</i> (medal and clasp, bronze star).
Major <i>Hon.</i> Edward Lawless, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Charles Legge, Longstone Lodge, Bakewell	<i>Kafir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Mejidie, and Turkish medal).
<i>Hon. and Rev.</i> George Legge, Woodsome Lodge, Weybridge	<i>Boer War</i> , 1848.
Deputy Surgeon-General John R. M. Lewis, Markham Lodge, Kingston	
<i>Sir</i> W. Lethbridge, <i>Bart.</i> , Sandhill Park, Taunton	
<i>Earl of</i> Limerick, Tewin Water, Welwyn	
Lt.-Col. H. Gore Lindsay, Glasnevin House, Dublin	<i>Kafir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. Walter J. Lindsay, Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon	
<i>Earl of</i> Lucan, 32, Portland Place, W.	
Capt. H. C. F. Luttrell, <i>M.P.</i> , Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset	
Capt. A. F. Luttrell, Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset	
Major T. A. Maberley, Mytton, Cuckfield	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal).
<i>Sir</i> Hugh Guion Macdonell, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , British Minister, Lisbon	
Capt. K. J. Mackenzie, Conan House, Ross-shire	<i>Burma</i> , 1888-89 (medal and clasp).
Major-Gen. Henry J. Maclean, Halesend, Cradley Malvern	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. A. Macrobin, Bengal	<i>Franco-German War</i> , 1870-1 (German war medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).

Lt.-Col. J. B. Mansel, Smedmore, Corfe Castle

Capt. F. Markham, Morland, Penrith

Capt. James Markland, Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight

Hon. H. Marsham, Junior Carlton Club

Capt. *Sir* J. R. D. McGrigor, *Bart.*, 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.

Lord Medway, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.

H. N. Middleton, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Lieut.-Col. H. A. St. John Mildmay, 32, St. George's Road, S.W.

Capt. W. P. St. John Mildmay, Wales House, Queen's Camel, Bath

Capt. Hugh Mitchell, 6, Douro Place, Victoria Road, W.

Lieut.-Gen. *Hon.* R. Monck, 84, Chester Square, W.

Lt.-Col. Arthur Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battn., Shornecliffe

Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.

J. E. K. Morley, Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square

Capt. *Hon.* F. C. Morgan, *M.P.*, Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth

Lord Muncaster, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass, Cumberland

Sir Thomas Munro, *Bart.*, Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire

C. T. Murdoch, Esq., 76, Eccleston Square

Major C. E. Musgrave, 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.

Col. Hercules Walker-Myln, 34, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone

Lt.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, *C.B.*, Orbury, Nuneaton

War Services.

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal). *Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*)

Lieut.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*

John Cole Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr Mawr,
Bridgend, S. Wales

Major-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl, The Grange,
Whitchurch, near Ross, Herefordshire

Capt. A. G. Nixon, Osborne House, St.
David's, Exeter

Hon. Lucius O'Brien, Dromoland Castle,
Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare

Sir A. Palmer, *Bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester

Hon. Cecil T. Parker, 89, Elizabeth Street,
S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester

Lt.-Col. T. R. Parr, 10, Sumner Terrace,
Onslow Square, S.W.

Capt. T. Peacocke, Efford Park, Lymington

C. L. M. Pearson, Esq., Deputy Chief

Constable, Watford, Hertfordshire

Hon. Alan J. Pennington, Ragdale Hall,
Leicester

Major-Gen. Lewis Percival, Junior United
Service Club, Charles Street, W.

A. C. Heber Percy, Esq., Hodnet Hall,
Hodnet, Shropshire

Lt.-Col. R. J. Heber-Percy, Hodnet Hall,
Hodnet, Shropshire

Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby, Brooks's Club,
St. James's

C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Esq., 36, Eaton Square,
S.W.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant, Gib-
raltar

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis Reynolds,
165, Rathgar Road, Dublin

Surgeon-Major Gen. J. B. C. Reade, *C.B.*

Lord Ribblesdale, 18, Manchester Square,
W.

Major J. S. Richer, 30, Crofton Road,
Camberwell, S.E.

Lt.-Col. A. D. Rickman, Kingston Lisle,
Wantage, Berks

Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*, Mauritius

War Services.

Crimea, Alma (medal and
clasp, Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny, with
Camel Corps (medal and
2 clasps). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal and clasp,
C.B.)

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp). *Ash-
antee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (in
R.N.) (medal and clasp,
Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
and clasp). *Burma*
(clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol, assaults on
Redan, 18th June and 8th
Sept. (medal and 3 clasps,
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1878-80,
(medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *N. W. Frontier*,
1863-4 (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4,
(medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp). *Zulu War* (medal
and clasp).

War Services.

Earl of Roden, Tullymore Park, Castlewellan, Co. Down

Gen. *Sir John Ross*, *G.C.B.*, Stone House, Hayton, Carlisle

Gen. *Lord Alexander Russell*, *C.B.*, Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke

A. G. Russell, Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke
Capt. Leonard G. Russell, Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke

Lord Ruthven, Barnclint, Hamilton, N.B.
R. N. Rycroft, Esq., Eastanton, Andover

Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell Scott, Abbotsford, Melrose, N.B.

Surg.-Gen. J. E. Scott, 30, Burlington Road, Dublin

A. F. Macmillan-Scott, Esq., Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, N.B.

Alfred Seymour, Esq., 17, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone

Col. Frederick H. A. Seymour, Army and Navy Club

Lt.-Col. Leopold R. Seymour, Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey

Earl of Shannon, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork

Major C. D. Sherston, Evercreech, Bath

Captain Maxwell Sherston, 18th Hussars

Major *Hon. Philip Sidney*, Ingleby Manor, Middlesbro', Yorkshire

Sir John Barrington Simeon, *Bart.*, Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight

Col. C. G. Slade, Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe

Crimea, Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Knight of Legion of Honour, and Medjidie).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*) *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Perak Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star, *K.C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp), severely wounded
Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star). *Burma* (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

War Services.

<i>Rev.</i> Richard Snowden Smith, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton	
Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy Smyth, Guards' Club	
Major-Gen. F. E. Sotheby, Ecton, Northampton	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. Richard Spicer, 3, Chesham Place, London, W.	
Col. F. Stephen, <i>C.B.</i> , Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Major-Gen. A. H. Stephens, <i>C.B.</i> , 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Major-Gen. R. C. Stewart, <i>C.B.</i> , 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Capt. H. V. Wingfield Stratford, St. Vincent's, West Malling	
Col. Harington Stuart, Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Col. L. V. Swaine, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , Military Attaché, Berlin	<i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, <i>Medjidie</i> , <i>C.B.</i>). <i>Soudan Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (clasp).
Capt. W. G. Swinhoe, 63, Finborough Road, South Kensington	
Lt.-Col. M. B. Wilbraham-Taylor, The Bourne Cottage, Farnham	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson, Nunthorpe Court, York	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., Grenadier Guards, Guards' Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Lord Torphichen, Calder House, Midlothian	
C. Loftus Tottenham, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Capt. R. Tryon, The Lodge, Oakham	
Major R. C. Turnor, Villa Dora, Nice	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Christopher Hatton Turnor, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham	
Lt.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell, Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Capt. H. S. Vandeleur	
Lt.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Hyde Street, Winchester	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

War Services.

Capt. P. A. Vans Agnew, Barnbarroch,
Whauphill, N.B.

Lt.-Col. G. H. Lloyd Verney, Hinde House,
Hinde Street, W.

Robert Vyner, Esq., Fairfield, York

Capt. Henry Spencer Waddington, Caven-
ham Hall, Soham

Lt.-Col. H. Walpole, 27, St. Leonard's
Terrace, S.W.

Capt. Victor N. Ward, The Cottage, Ayot St.
Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts

Major-Gen. A. F. Warren, C.B., 12, Cal-
verley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells

Mark U. Weyland, Esq., Wood Eaton,
Oxford

Capt. H. L. Wickham, Wootton Hall,
Henley-in-Arden

Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Rode
Hall, Congleton, Cheshire

Surg.-Major Julius Wiles, Hitchin, Herts

Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., M.P., Chad-
desdon Hall, Derby

Lt.-Col. J. F. N. Winterscale, Hillcliffe,
Buckleigh, Westward Ho

Col. H. Wood, C.B., 95, Thorpe Road, Nor-
wich

Lord Wynford, 12, Grosvenor Square. W.
Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham Young

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Turkish medal,
and Medjidie). *Indian
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp, C.B.)

Syrian Campaign, 1840-1
(medal). *Crimea*, Alma,
Balaclava, Inkerman, Se-
bastopol (medal and 4
clasps, Knt. of Leg. of
Honour, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal); (with
7th Royal Fusiliers).

Crimea, Sebastopol, As-
saults on Redan, 18th
June and 8th Sept.
(medal and clasp, Turkish
medal). *China War*, 1860
(medal and 2 clasps).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp).

Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal
and clasp). *Crimea*, Se-
bastopol (medal and
clasp, Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal
and clasp, and V.C.).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *N. W. Frontier*,
1864 (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1879 (medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal). *China War*,
1860 (medal and 2 clasps).

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RACING.

Throughout the Monsoon racing season in Calcutta this year the 1st Battalion were well to the fore, and managed to secure several winning brackets. Amongst the chief supporters were Paget, Lawrence, Conyngham, and towards the end of the season, Jenkins. The two first-named had plenty of riding, the former finishing with the creditable average of one win in every three mounts; with his grey Arab pony Oman, he obtained three wins and was twice placed, and with his black Australian gelding R.B. one win and twice placed. Lawrence was extraordinarily unlucky with a couple of horses he bought from a dealer here, soon after his arrival in the country. One broke away from his syce, and bolting into the town, so injured himself that he had to be destroyed; and the other, within a fortnight, got a chill, and died of colic. Nothing daunted, however, he has lately purchased a third, which is now in training; and we all hope that the fickle goddess will give him a turn of her wheel. Jenkins secured one win, and was once placed with his black Australian gelding Half-pay, but owing to his being up at the depôt at Darjeeling, he missed a large portion of the season. In the middle of June Conyngham bought a smart pony in the grey Australian gelding Salisbury, and was fortunate enough to win six races out of seven with him, of which three were matches. He also purchased a little later on, a grey Arab pony Repartee, with which he obtained one win, and was once placed, and which is entered for the Army Cup.

On April 8th, the Battalion organised a most enjoyable meeting (the *Asian's* account of which is attached), at Milton Park, kindly lent to us for the occasion; and all our thanks are due to Paget, who worked hard to ensure its success. From a financial point of view also the meeting was eminently satisfactory; since after all expenses had been paid, a substantial sum remained for the benefit of the polo fund. On November 4th, we had a regular "day out" at Barrackpore, as with only three of our animals entered, they each managed to win their race; and in two cases causing great upsets.

FROM THE *Asian* OF APRIL 14TH.

1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE RACES.

STEWARDS.

Lieut. Col. C. H. St. Paul.	W. M. Beresford, Esq.
Major Hon. E. Noel.	L. F. Green-Wilkinson, Esq.
A. D. Stewart, Esq.	R. Alexander, Esq.
Hon. W. Macpherson, C.S.	

Judge—J. Moore, Esq., A.V.D.

Starter—Lieut.-Col. C. H. St. Paul.

Clerk of the Scales—W. M. Beresford, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—G. L. Paget, Esq.

SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1893.

A large number of the friends of this sporting Regiment, undeterred by the heat which was rather trying, wended their way to Milton Park on Saturday. The arrangements were all that could be desired, and, though there were no close finishes, the racing was not uninteresting. Altogether Mr. Paget, the Honorary Secretary, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. A start was made with the Open Hurdle Race, for which five turned out. Pleader was installed favourite, and justified the confidence of his backers by winning in a canter from his stable com-

panion, Orange Blossom II. A quartette were entered for the Closed Race, for which Oman had a strong following, and won easily from Dandy Dick. The Open Race brought seven to the post, and Stamfordian, with J. Robinson up, at once went to short odds, while Shepherd was next fancied. The professional crack having the advantage of the start sent the midget along, and being never headed, won easily from Glengarry, who snatched second honours from Shepherd in front of the stand. Half-a-dozen turned out for the Regimental Race, for which Marquise was considered "good goods," but disappointed her backers. Mr. Paget secured a second win on Oman, his handsome grey Arab, who again squandered the field. The Auction Stakes was considered a moral for Afzal, who started at 3 to 1 on. He led from the start, and won in a canter from Manatahi. The finale was the Closed Polo Pony Race, for which five turned out, and Ranger, on his previous form with Mr. Bates in the saddle, was considered "real jam," starting at 3 to 1 on, but to the chagrin of his supporters he failed to get second place, and Arabi, who was steered by Mr. Paget, secured the verdict from Madge in the straight.

FIRST RACE.—Open Hurdle Race. Rs. 75. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands and under, other classes 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 100. Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands, other classes 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. C.-B.'s allowed 7lbs. Winners extra. About 1 mile over 6 flights.

Mr. Thurston's g a p Pleader, 10st.	Norton 1
Mr. Thurston's b e m Orange Blossom II., 10st. 12lbs.	Native 2
Messrs. Milton & Co.'s b aus g Emerald, 10st.	Beasley 3
Mr. Goff's b aus m Golden Drop, 10st. 6lbs.	Churchwood 0
Mr. Vincent's b cb g Blockhead, 8st. 6lbs.	Native 0

At the drop of the flag, Blockhead led out followed by Pleader and Emerald, but shot his bolt before half the journey was accomplished, Pleader winning easily from Orange Blossom II. by a length. Time, 2 min. 4 secs.

SECOND RACE.—Closed Race. Rs. 75. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands and under, the property of Officers of H.M.'s Services on full pay, that have never won a race value Rs. 50; 14 hands to carry 12st. 7lbs. W. I. C.-B.'s allowed 12 lbs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Paget's g a p Oman, 10st. 8lbs.	...	...	Owner 1
Lord C. Conyngham's ch a p Dandy Dick, 10st.			
5lbs.	...	...	Owner 2
Mr. Boden's ch cb g The Knight, 10st. 8lbs.	...	...	Owner 3
Mr. Paley's b a p Mussaad, 10st. 11lbs.	...	...	Owner 0

The field were let go to a fair start, and Oman, assuming the lead, maintained it to the end, winning easily. Time, 59 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Open Race. Rs. 75. For ponies 13-2 and under, that have never won a race value Rs. 400 or upwards; 13-2 to carry 11st. W. I. Arabs allowed 7lbs., C.-B.'s 12lbs., ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 50, 7lbs. Winners extra. About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Crawford's ch e g Stamfordian, 8st. 4lbs.	...	J. Robinson 1
Mr. Brault's b aus g Glengarry, 9st. 5lbs.	...	Ramshaw 2
Mr. Das's b aus g Shepherd, 9st. 7lbs.	...	Foster 3
Mr. Judge's ch or bl e m Golden Fleece, 10st.		
12lbs.	...	G. Robinson 0
Mr. Payne's g a p Grey Friar, 9st. 9lbs.	...	Mr. Edward 0
Lord C. Conyngham's b aus m Bridget O'Brien,		
7st. 10lbs.	...	Williamson 0

After one attempt, they got off on fair terms, and Stamfordian getting well away held the field safe, win-

ning by three lengths easily from Glengarry, who made a lot of ground at the turn for home. Time, 1 min. 15 secs.

FOURTH RACE. — Regimental Race. Rs. 75. For ponies, the property of Officers of the Rifle Brigade, 13-3 and under; 13-3 to carry 12st. 7lbs. W. I. Arabs allowed 7lbs., C.-B.'s 12lbs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Paget's gr a p Oman, 10st. 13lbs.	...	Owner 1
Mr. Alexander's b cb p Arabi, 11st. 9lbs.	...	Owner 2
Lord C. Conyngham's ch e m Marquise, 11st. 6lbs.	... ..	Mr. Gough 3
Mr. Boden's ch a p Ali Baba, 12st.	... ..	Owner 0
Mr. Green Wilkinson's d cb m Curlew, 11st.	...	Owner 0
Mr. Paley's b cb m Lettuce, 10st. 5lbs.	...	Owner 0

Oman at once shot out, was never headed, and won easily from Arabi. Time, 58 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—Auction Stakes (Open Race). Rs. 100. Selling Race for C.-B.'s 14 hands and under; Arabs and other classes 13-3 and under, C.-B.'s 14 hands. Arabs and other classes 13-3, if entered to be sold for Rs. 500, to carry 11st. W. I. 5lbs. allowed for every reduction of Rs. 100 in the selling price down to Rs. 200. About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Thurston's br cb g Afzal, 11st.	... ..	McNeill 1
Mr. Young's ch aus m Manatahi, 10st. 11lbs.	...	Ramshaw 2
Mr. Galstaun's ch cb m Lady Jane II., 9st. 12lbs.	... ..	Owner 3

Afzal led from start to finish and won easily. Time, 1 min. 12 secs.

SIXTH RACE. Closed Race. For polo ponies, the property of members of the Calcutta Polo Club. 13-3 to carry 12st. 7lbs. W. I. Arabs allowed 7lbs., C.-B.'s 12lbs. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

Mr. Alexander's b cb g Arabi, 11st. 9lbs.	...	Mr. Paget 1
Mr. Ezra's b cb m Madge, 11st. 9lbs.	...	Mr. Edward 2
Mr. West's b a p Ranger, 11st. 11lbs.	...	Mr. Bates 3
Mr. Paley's b a g Mussaad, 11st. 9lbs.	...	Owner 0
Mr. Paget's r cb p Pirate, 10st. 5lbs.	...	Mr. Boden 0

After one break away the flag was lowered to a straggling start in which Madge got off best, but in the straight for home was collared by Arabi, who won comfortably by a length. Time, 51 secs.

In addition to the above, many events were won at various local meetings, the following horses and ponies being the most successful :—

Lord C. Conyngham's grey Australian pony Salisbury, with two first, one second, and one third places, and also winning three matches; Mr. Paget's grey Arab pony Oman, with one first, one second, and one third; Mr. Paget's black Australian gelding R.B., with one first, one second, and one third; Lord C. Conyngham's grey Arab pony Repartee, with one first and one second. Other events were won by Captain Jenkins' bay Australian gelding Half-pay. Numerous winners for other owners were ridden by officers of the Battalion; notably by Captain Lawrence and Mr. Paget. In the Polo Race at Milton Park on April 22nd, all three places were taken by ponies belonging to, and ridden by, officers of the Battalion.

POLO.

(A REGIMENTAL RETROSPECT.)

Captain Jack Sherston, 3rd Battalion, has just published the first edition of the Polo Calendar (that for 1893); a most useful little book, which gives the rules of the Indian Polo Association; an account of all Tournaments played during the year; and a list of the polo ponies which are registered. The rules drawn up by Lord Roberts' order, allow no pony to play in a Tournament unless previously passed and measured by a Committee appointed by the Association; they inflict severe penalties for crossing and other dangerous riding; and *shikar* hats must be worn by all soldiers. The rules work well, improving the game, and reducing the chances of bad accidents. Looking at this Calendar, and at the Badminton Library book on Polo, makes me think that some notes on the subject may interest your readers, more especially as the Badminton book quite ignores the R.B. Really, we have competed as much as any regiment, though signally unlucky in winning cups. We had in the 4th Battalion Team of 1881, 1882, 1883, certainly the best Infantry Team which has been seen, and one of the best in the army.

To begin with the 1st Battalion. Although attempts were made at the Curragh and at Poonah, no real progress was made until Jenner started the present Polo Club at Bareilly, on the return of the Battalion from Burmah. They played for the Infantry Cup at Umballa, in 1890, and were beaten by the K. O. S. B. (25th) by 3 goals to 2.

The team were :—

Vernon	...	...	...	...	Back
Jenner	...	...	...	...	No. 3
Somerset	...	...	...	...	No. 2
Glyn	...	...	...	...	No. 1

In 1891, a team was sent to Lucknow during the Civil Service Week, and played three matches.

v. 16th Lancers	...	...	...	Won 2-1
v. Station	...	...	...	Won 4-1
v. Maharajah of Patiala	...	...	...	Lost 2-3 after a draw.

The same year they were beaten in the second round of the Infantry Cup by the 14th West Yorkshire Regiment, 5-3.

The team was composed as follows :—

Vernon...	...	...	...	...	Back
Alexander	...	...	...	...	No. 3
Sherston	...	...	...	...	No. 2
Talbot	...	...	...	...	No. 1

In 1891-92 the Battalion was in a hill station, and lost the services of Vernon, considered by good judges a first-class back. This year, directly after their arrival at Calcutta, they played for the Turf Club Cup. Patiala's team beat them severely, which was to be expected, as they had few ponies and only entered to save the Tournament from falling through. The team was as follows :—

Paget	...	...	...	...	Back
Jenkins	...	...	...	...	No. 3
Alexander	...	...	...	...	No. 2
Boden	...	...	...	...	No. 1

Later in the year they played at Bombay and did very fairly, as the following extract will show :—

FROM THE *Asian* OF OCTOBER 20TH.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

“Never in the annals of Bombay have there been better entries for the Polo Tournament than in this year of grace. Sir Pertab Singh, having entered a second team, brought the entries up to seven in number, and, consequently, the first game had to be played on Saturday, the 14th, instead of on Monday, the 16th, as originally advertised. The first tie played on the 14th was between the Poona Gymkhana and the Rifle Brigade from Calcutta, the former team being the same, with the substitution of Lecky for Stock, as that entered under the name of the A. D. C.’s Team for the Poona Tournament. The following were the players:—

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Capt. F. E. Lawrence	...	...	No. 1
Lt. G. Paley	...	...	No. 2
Lt. R. Alexander	...	...	No. 3
Lt. G. L. Paget	...	...	Back

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Upperton	...	...	No. 1
Capt. Lecky	...	...	No. 2
Lt. Stockdale	...	...	No. 3
Capt. Fowle	...	...	Back

“The ground was lined for a distance of over 300 yards by 200 yards outside the chalk line (which was drawn 20 feet behind the flag lines) with a dense crowd of Native and European spectators, as many as two and in some places more than three deep, for in Bombay every one who is any one goes to watch the Polo Tournament, which is *the* sporting event of the year. A few seconds after play began the Poona Gymkhana scored a subsidiary goal, which was soon followed up by a true

goal, giving them a lead over the Rifle Brigade. During the whole of the first quarter the Poona representatives had the best of it, but in the second round the Rifle Brigade pulled themselves together, and Captain Lawrence several times took the ball into close proximity to the Poona flags. Captain Lawrence, the No. 1 of the Rifle Brigade, and Captain Upperton, the No. 1 of the Poona Gymkhana, pursued diametrically opposite tactics, for, whereas the former, having gauged the strength of Poona back, played an aggressive hitting game, Captain Upperton played the more stereotyped game of No. 1, viz., riding off. The Rifles did not remain very long without scoring, and added two subsidiary goals and one true goal to the score, the Poona Gymkhana also scoring a second subsidiary goal by half time, thus leaving the scores exactly equal.

“In the latter rounds the Rifles’ ponies showed up much better than those of their opponents, Captain Lawrence on a little dun mare, Miss Dun, being particularly conspicuous. Captain Lecky’s two country-breds at the second time of asking began to hang on his hands, and could not be set going or brought round as quick as some of his opponents’ Arabs, and the Poonaites consequently lost several good opportunities. Condition told too, and Stockdale from the end of the third round was of little real use to his side, as he became completely blown and got a spill, the result of a jostle in which he was endeavouring to keep Alexander away from his back. After the Rifles secured their second goal, it was seen that it was almost hopeless for the Poona men to equalise matters, though they had actually two subsidiary goals to the good. In the final round Upperton lost his side a goal by getting offside when close to the Rifles’ goal. Lecky, indeed, hit a ball through, but the claim against Upperton was upheld by the umpires, and the

Poona men had to take the ball back behind their own line. Paley and Alexander were both conspicuous during the last round for their hard hitting, but throughout the game there was an absence of *finesse*, the maxim being apparently for both sides to hit hard and never mind where the ball goes. On many occasions a judicious dribble to get the ball into better position would have paid well. Paget, who had been ill with fever for several days, played up in great form and hardly ever failed to get his back-hander. For the losers Lecky played a strong defensive game as No. 2, but was handicapped by being on country-breds in the two last rounds. Stockdale at No. 3 was somewhat disappointing, for, though generally a hard clean hitter, few of his strokes could be called fine ones, and his back-handers were lamentably weak. Fowle was a good deal pressed, but in spite of the ball bumping badly on several occasions he put in some very good back-handers, but never got the chance of acting on the offensive, Lawrence being much too nippy for him. Upperton played in the difficult place of No. 1 with considerable dash, and his little Arabs were very handy, often enabling him to meet and stop a good hit, but he could but seldom effectually collar the Rifles' back. Three crosses were appealed for and given during the match, two against the Rifles and one against Poona, otherwise the game was all round a very fair one. On Wednesday an equal match was expected between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rifle Brigade, and for the greater part of the time the result justified the expectation. Bombay drew first blood, but the Rifles almost immediately after retaliated with a goal obtained out of a sharp scrimmage in front of the Bombay flags. Again Bombay scored, and once more the Rifles retaliated, and for some time the score remained two goals all. Bombay towards the middle

of the third round obtained a third goal and never gave their opponents another chance, scoring two more goals in quick succession. In the last round Lawrence was very unfortunate in getting a bad spill, his pony crossing his legs and rolling right over him. No bones luckily were broken, and after a few minutes he pluckily resumed his place, but he was much shaken and cut about, and has since had to lie up for fear of inflammation setting in in his wounds, which, though only flesh ones, are pretty considerable. Graham played a brilliant gallery game for Bombay, but connoisseurs considered that he hardly played enough for his team and waited too much."

The 2nd Battalion made a beginning at Gibraltar in 1878-79. This was before the days of the Gibraltar Cup. They played a little in Ireland, and at Aldershot had a team above the average Infantry form at home.

Hervey.
Winn.
Jenkins.
Lawrence.

Whilst quartered at Woolwich, they entered for the Inter-Regimental Cup at Hurlingham; but in spite of Hornby's assistance were beaten by the 10th Hussars, who won that year by 6-0.

Hornby	...	...	...	...	Back.
Jenkins	...	...	...	...	No. 3
Winn	...	...	...	...	No. 2
Lawrence	...	...	...	...	No. 1

From Belfast in 1891, they sent a team for the Infantry Cup started the previous year; and were defeated by the winners—the 5th Fusiliers, 3-2.

The 3rd Battalion had their first good team in Dublin in 1881; when they played in the Final of the All-Ireland Cup; being defeated by the Scots Greys.

Crake.

Hornby.

Peacocke.

Hardinge.

Again, at Aldershot in 1883, they sent a team to Hurlingham for the Inter-Regimental; and were beaten after a good match, by the 5th Lancers.

Hornby.

Hardinge.

Mildmay.

Hervey.

At Gibraltar, and in Cairo, they more than held their own, represented by Hornby, Walsh, Cairns, and Alexander. At Lucknow in 1891, they were beaten in the Final of the Infantry Cup, by the 14th West Yorkshire Regiment, 5-4, after a drawn game.

1892 saw the sad disaster of poor Boyd Alexander's death, just when they seemed to have won the Infantry Cup.

In the winter of 1880, at Rawal Pindi, the 4th Battalion were lucky to have four good and keen polo players in Cholmondeley, Wilson, Hornby, and Sherston; in the way of ponies, they were greatly assisted by Captain (now Lt.-Colonel) Howard, and were able to get up a Regimental game, which shows the interest taken by the Battalion. The result was that they played in the Final of the Inter-Regimental.

1881, at Umballa v. 10th Hussars.

1882, „ Meerut v. 10th Hussars.

1883, „ Umballa v. 9th Lancers.

The *Asian* gives the following description of these matches :—

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT, 1881.

The final match was between the Rifle Brigade and the 10th Hussars, the teams being as already named. There was a peculiar interest attached to this game, from the fact of the two regiments, when stationed together at Pindi, having frequently played against each other, when the games were often drawn, sometimes the 10th winning, and sometimes the dark-green coats. On this occasion they were meeting for supremacy; and there is no denying that two finer polo teams could not be found anywhere in India. The play was very fast and remarkably good in each individual player. The great point on both sides was the splendid backing; on this occasion not a single ball got past the backs, and I do not believe there was a single miss. When time was up not a single goal had been made on either side. The final contest was postponed to Monday, when the two teams met again, and the same style of play was maintained. During the first twenty minutes the 10th got one goal, after a most determined struggle; in the second interval of time no goals were obtained; and in the third and last game, when play had nearly concluded, the 10th secured another goal; but this is an open question, and the 10th, I believe, are willing to waive the point. Mr. Hornby when hitting back the ball, it broke into two, his side called out "broken ball;" but as the other side thought Mr. Hornby was following in pursuit of one part, they hit the other into goal, and the umpire was disposed to give it as a goal. Thus ended the Polo Tournament of 1881. The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout all the matches; and Lord Ogilvy deserves to be complimented for his excellent arrangements as well as for the splendid

play of the team, which has won the Cup for his gallant regiment.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT, 1882.

The scene of this interesting event was this year elected by a majority of votes, among the competing Regiments, to be held at Meerut, and came off during the race meet early in March last. Seven Regiments sent teams, viz., the 8th, 10th and 13th Hussars, 9th Lancers, the Rifle Brigade, the 11th and 54th Regiments. For the first ties the 9th Lancers drew a bye. The 10th Hussars played the 11th Foot, and had little difficulty in beating them. It was a pity the 11th were not drawn with another Regiment, instead of being extinguished at the outset. They had evidently new ponies too, as they could not keep them in hand during the game. The next game, saw the Rifle Brigade, pitted against the 8th Hussars; and it is surprising the latter were beaten so easily. These two teams came from the same station, were familiar with each other's play; and, though it was well known the Rifle Brigade team was the superior, yet it was a disappointment to see the 8th team succumb so easily. There is an explanation of this: Three out of their team were on their way home, and had sold the best of their ponies, and consequently were playing on indifferently trained animals.

The third game was between the 13th Hussars and the 54th Regiment. The ponies of the 54th were few and very indifferent, and I fancy the team have not played together often, as they did not support or know each other's game. The 13th also had a weak team, and it was thought the match would have been an open one. The Hussars, however, had the faster, even if new ponies, and consequently defeated their adversaries. The 13th lacked practice, as they have only lately returned from

Kandahar, and have very recently got together their polo ponies.

In the second ties the 10th Hussars played the 9th Lancers. The latter had not one of their old team, but the new men had the best ponies on the ground.

One of the 9th players had only just got up from a bad attack of fever, and was weak, yet this gallant Regiment played with the dash and system which characterises the 9th Lancers, and made the 10th play out for every goal, and in the end did not suffer the easy defeat that some had predicted for them. The Rifle Brigade's game with the 13th Hussars was not a tough affair, and though the Hussars played well, the Rifle Brigade almost walked over for it. The 10th Hussars and Rifle Brigade had their respective supporters in the final issue, which last year devolved on these two crack Regiments. The 10th Hussar team was not all the same as last year; and the Rifle Brigade had Mr. Winn in place of Captain Cholmondeley, of last year's team. The match was a most interesting one, and was one continued series of brilliant play. The 10th and Rifles know each other's play well, for they were two years together at Rawal Pindi. After finishing off the other teams so easily the 10th were put on their mettle, and from the start showed they meant to do their level best. They played well together, and carried the ball through the Rifle Brigade, and with but few exceptions, when the ball was brought down by a run from the Rifle Brigade, the 10th kept it in their opponents' half of the ground.

Mr. Greenwood was in splendid form, and a better forward player will be hard to find anywhere. Always on the ball, and always on to Mr. Hornby, the brilliant back of the Rifle Brigade, he never gave him a chance. Mr. Allsopp, as back for the 10th Hussars, played wonderfully well, taking everything quietly and coolly, and

almost always sent the ball back or took it away, quite regardless of the bustling and riding of the Rifle Brigade forward men. Lord Alwyn Compton made a capital second forward to Mr. Greenwood, and was always "there" to support him in the bully, and the goal hit by him at the far end was a very pretty sight. Mr. Fisher is likewise one of the best of the 10th; he got some good runs. For the Rifle Brigade Mr. Hornby made a most brilliant display of play. He is, without exception, one of the best polo players in the world. Time after time he saved his goal, meeting and driving off the ball hit hard and straight to the goal, and making the most difficult strokes as if he was playing a game of racquets. It is always a pleasure to see Mr. Hornby play, and his style is one that helps a new player to get into the game easier than anything else he could adopt. His hitting was true and clean, and the way he made the ball travel was delightful.

Mr. Sherston played well, as he always does, and the way his ponies carry him (riding 14 st.), and the way he makes them go, show how good they must be. He is hard to push off the ball once he gets possession of it, and, being a hard and straight hitter, he is always a dangerous adversary.

Mr. Wilson is also a very fine player, and, with splendid ponies, he made a very strong fight for his team. Mr. Winn, who is a good player, and did his best, is not up to the form of the other players in his team. The final game was won by the 10th Hussars.

If there was one drawback in the play of the Rifle Brigade, it was they did not play together always, and in this the 10th Hussars had an advantage over them. One after another on the lead, they prevented the Rifle Brigade from getting a hit; they saved and protected their back, and, as a rule, if the ball was hit on, more

than one of them were on the top of Mr. Hornby, who was not always well supported.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT, 1883.

The final match was played between the 9th Lancers and the Rifle Brigade on Monday evening (19th), and again party spirit ran high, and an immense number of people were collected on the ground. The colours of the two teams—red and yellow rosettes for the 9th and two shades of green for the Rifle Brigade — were conspicuously displayed by large numbers, and by many of the fair partisans.

The game was a splendid one; I do not mean to say the Rifle Brigade were equally matched with the 9th. I have above explained the disadvantages the Rifle Brigade are labouring under; but the individual play on both sides was magnificent, and elicited to-day, as it did when the 9th and 10th played, repeated applause from the spectators. The dark greens were playing most determinedly, and all recognised a return of some of their old and well-known form. Mr. Hornby got one splendid run from end to end and secured a goal. He missed doing the same twice again, but his ball was checked at the last moment. Mr. Sherston played well forward, but his weight told on his ponies, and he was always outstripped by one of his adversaries. Mr. Wilson was in great form, and made some splendid hits. Mr. Winn too backed up his side well and saved his goal very cleverly once. The 9th are a perfect team. Mr. Cameron is a great power on his side; he never misses, and his back-handers and forward drives are worth going far to see. Major Gough is a sure and hard hitter, and is always ready to the rescue. He made most of the goals for his side, in their several matches in

this Tournament. Messrs. Bishop and Jenner are both brilliant forward players, and on fast ponies are most dangerous when once in possession of the ball. The 9th obtained six goals to their adversaries' three, and thus won the Cup, which makes the third trophy they have so won since the institution of these tournaments.

ATHLETICS.

1ST BATTALION.

The Battalion Sports took place as usual on the afternoon of the Regimental Birthday. Doubtless, the weather, which at the end of the rains, is as enervating as possible, is accountable for performances rather below the usual mark.

There is plenty of good material to choose from, and we hope to work up several winners for the Presidency Sports, which take place next February.

This year, Bandsman Priddy, at this meeting, won the Army 100 Yards Championship, open to all soldiers in India.

WINNERS AT REGIMENTAL BIRTHDAY SPORTS.

Throwing Cricket Ball	...	...	...	Private Lee, 98 yds.
100 Yards Race	...	...	...	Acting-Corporal Hale, 11 secs.
Go as you Please Race	}	1st Prize	...	D Company.
(1 mile, teams of 6 per		2nd „	...	C „
Company.)		3rd „	...	A „
High Jump	...	...	...	Private Kemp.
Long Jump	...	...	...	„ „
Quarter-mile Race	...	...	...	Private Barnett.
Dribbling Football	...	...	...	„ „
220 Yards Race	...	...	...	Acting-Corporal Hale.

2ND BATTALION.

Owing to the difficulty of finding suitable ground near Ship Street Barracks we did not hold our Battalion Athletic Sports this year, but the following performances of Acting-Sergeant Archer of the Battalion, who was very successful throughout the year, are worthy of being recorded :—

ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING (at Aldershot).

One Mile Race...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Half-mile ,, (Championship)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd
Quarter-mile Race	2nd

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS' SPORTS (at the Curragh).

One Mile (open)	1st
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WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT SPORTS (at the Curragh).

Quarter-mile (open)	1st
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ARMY SERVICE CORPS SPORTS (at the Curragh).

Half-mile (open)	1st
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ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING (at the Curragh).

One Mile Race	1st
Half-mile ,,	„
Quarter-mile Race (Championship)...	„

ROYAL ENGINEERS' SPORTS (at the Curragh).

100 yards Race (open)	1st
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Acting-Sergeant Archer also won the Open 100 Yards Swimming Race at Belfast.

3RD BATTALION.

[Not received at time of going to press.]

4TH BATTALION.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Battalion were held at Devonport, on the South Raglan Barrack Square, on Christmas Day.

The numerous events were well contested, and the prize winners were as follows :—

I.—MARCHING ORDER RACE.

Private Rockall	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Acting-Corporal Skinner	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

II.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Boy Bonham	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Acting-Corporal Skinner	2nd

III.—FOOTBALL, GOAL-KICKING COMPETITION.

Private Green	1st
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IV.—HALF-MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal Ford	1st
Private Jackson	2nd
„ Newman	3rd

V.—COMPANY 100 YARDS HEATS.

A Company	...	...	...	...	...	Private Jackson.
B „	...	...	...	...	...	Private Brockbank.
C „	...	...	...	...	...	Acting-Corporal Baker.
D „	...	...	...	...	...	Bandsman S. Wallingford.
E „	...	...	...	...	...	Private Davis.
F „	...	...	...	...	...	Corporal Alexander.
G „	...	...	...	...	...	Private Spickett.
H „	...	...	...	...	...	„ Dawson.

VI.—BAND BOYS' RACE.

Boy Bonham	1st
„ Bradshaw	2nd

VII.—BATTALION 100 YARDS RACE.

Corporal Alexander	1st
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VIII.—SERGEANTS' RACE.

Sergeant Bradshaw	1st
„ Wood	2nd

IX.—CHILDREN'S RACE (Boys).

W. Hoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd
A. Grandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3rd

X.—CHILDREN'S RACE (Girls).

Girl Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st
„ R. Hoy	..	...	...	...	...	...	2nd
„ G. Grandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3rd

XI.—200 YARDS RACE.

Private Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st
„ Davis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

XII.—JOCKEY RACE.

Acting-Corporal Skinner	}	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Private Rust							
Private Mitchell	}	...	...	...	...	...	2nd
„ Guest							

XIII.—CORPORALS' RACE.

Acting-Corporal Ford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st
„ „ Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

XIV.—VETERANS' RACE.

Sergeant-Major J. Tuck	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Private Sykes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

XV.—THREE-LEGGED RACE.

Corporal Wallingford	}	...	...	...	...	...	1st
Bandsman Wallingford							
Private Green	}	...	...	...	...	...	2nd
„ Brockbank							

XVI.—QUARTER-MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal Ford	...	...	...	...	..	1st
Private Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

XVII.—PICKING UP POTATOES RACE.

Private Newman	...	...	...	...	...	1st
„ Dawson	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

XVIII.—CONSOLATION RACE.

Private Crowder	...	...	...	...	...	1st
„ Warner	...	...	...	...	...	2nd

XIX.—FINAL TIE. Company Tug of War.

G (Captain Jenner's) Company
beat

H (Captain Hon. E. Hanbury's) Company.

XX.—GUARD RACE (run on Boxing Day after the Christmas Day Guards had dismounted).

Acting-Sergeant Shaw	...	...	...	...	{	Dead
Private Smith	...	...	...	...		Heat.
Acting-Corporal McLeash	...	...	...	...		3rd prize.

At the conclusion of the Sports, Mrs. Stopford Sackville presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

FOOTBALL.

1ST BATTALION.

COMING as we did from a small Hill station, where proper football was impossible and outside matches difficult to arrange, to a place like Calcutta where there is perhaps more football, both Rugby and Association,

and certainly more interest taken in it than in any other place in India, we were heavily handicapped to start with.

We were unable to start a Rugby Union Team, as none of the officers or men had played the game before ; however, thanks to the energy of Lawrence, Hoey, and Quartermastersergt. Morrish we were able to find a team which could beat most of those in the District at Association.

We were unfortunate in drawing Calcutta Football Club in the first round of the Association Cup, as they are a first-class team, and the best in the Presidency district. However, in this match we were only beaten after an exciting game by 1 goal to 0.

Quartermastersergt. Morrish was untiring in training the teams, and the thanks of all are due to Hoey and him for arranging so many practice matches, and having thus started the team, which has excellent material, on the road towards being a first-class one next year.

We had two grounds ; one outside the fort where we played all big matches, and a smaller one on the Battalion parade ground inside the fort. Both grounds were kept in good order by Shehan, our ground man, helped by the other playing members.

We played several outside matches this year ; but hope to have a better card made out early next year.

The following were the matches played by the team :—

Date.	With whom.
7th July	Naval Volunteers .. Won by 2 goals to nil.
15th „	Dalhousie F.C. .. Draw, no goals.
15th „	Naval Volunteers .. 2nd eleven R.B. won by 3 goals to nil.
27th „	Calcutta F.C. .. Lost by 1 goal to nil.
1st August	21st Co. S.D.R.A. .. Won by 1 goal to nil.
5th „	Howrah United .. Won by 1 goal to nil.
10th „	Calcutta F.C. .. Cup Tie, lost by one goal to nil.
17th „	Calcutta F.C. .. Draw, 2 goals each.
23rd September ..	Naval Volunteers .. Won by 2 goals to nil.

The team were selected from the following :—

Walford, Falcon, Tresham, Holmes, Shehan, Wilson, Mayberry, Gorham, Barnett, Hudson, Hayward, Sullivan, and Lee.

Tresham (back) was captain; and was the best individual player of the team.

Shehan (half-back) has the making of a first-class player.

Our goal-keeping was always good.

The forwards all played up well; but the team has sustained a loss by Barnett and Hayward going home (time expired), as both were invaluable players in the team.

The following members of the Regimental Team were selected to represent the Military against the Civil element in the District :—

Walford (goal), Tresham (back), Gorham (half-back), Barnett, Hudson, and Hayward (forwards).

The match from start to finish was very close and ended in a draw.

The two goals for the military were obtained, the first by Hayward, who took advantage of a beautiful pass by Barnett, and the second by Barnett with a long shot. Tresham played well at back.

This year it was decided to play for the Company Challenge Shield on the league system, and the new order of things worked very well.

The points scored by the various companies were as follows :—

C Company 13 points (winners of the Championship).

A	„	12	„
B	„	9	„
I	„	7	„
D	„	6	„
E	„	4	„
F	„	3	„
G	„	2	„

Early in June there was a Company Tournament of six a side. Six Companies entered.

1st round.	{ A beat F B „ I C „ D	2nd round.	{ A beat B C a bye.	Final.	{ C beat A by 2 goals to 0.
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All the companies were able to play as many outside matches as they wanted, as there are about twelve clubs and grounds on the Maidan within walking distance: the clubs range from first class ones to indifferent, so that every company could suit itself.

In these outside matches A and C Companies did best, as they played all the best clubs with very fair success.

They both played Calcutta, and C Company inflicted the first defeat sustained by this club by two goals to one.

Hayward and Collins got the goals for the Company, and Gorham was very useful at half-back, and Falcon in goal.

The Sergeants and Corporals also played several matches with different clubs.

The Sergeants have adopted a shirt for their team, dark green with a sash, which looks very smart.

Quartermastersergeant Morrish was always there or thereabouts in a tight match, and Sergeant Browne was frequently noticed for his brilliant defensive tactics.

Amongst other frequent players were, Sergeants Burton, Kemp, Horsman, Taylor, Potter, and Legg.

The team was weakened by the absence of Sergeant Murphy at Pachmarhi.

FROM THE *Asian*, AUGUST 11TH, 1893.

CALCUTTA F. C. v. REGIMENTAL TEAM, RIFLE BRIGADE.

The meeting of these teams on the Dalhousie ground was productive of the finest game we have had this season.

To see the popularity of football was only to look at the immense crowd that assembled. The contestants entered the field late, the Rifles playing from the statue goal with the strong breeze in their favour. The first rush carried the military down the field, but Harris lifted the ball and the Calcutta retaliated with a rush that took the play right up to the military stronghold, but the dash only ended in a goal kick. From the kick-out Sullivan obtained possession and with Lee and Hayward did a neat run which resulted in a corner. This was well put in, but Heaton cleared. Two more corners then came in quick succession, finishing in the civilians getting away, and Ashton, Birkmyre and Kelly doing a run, eventually passing over to Comley, who put in a sharp centre which Tresham cleared. The Calcutta then got a corner, followed by a smart run down the right wing by Barnet, and a shoot at goal which Mignon cleared. This player was not left idle, and three shots followed in quick succession, which he staved off. The civilians were then for some time on the defensive, but Jackson and Harris worked splendidly, leaving no loophole unguarded. As soon as the attack slackened, Comley got away up the right wing and centred right into the mouth of goal where Walford had just time to seize the leather, when Birkmyre came into him, causing a tumble. The goal-keeper, however, held on to the ball gamely and eventually got it away from dangerous quarters, but it was soon brought back again, and Kelly obtained two easy chances which he muffed. The military then stirred up, and playing with great dash were once more in close proximity to their posts, but the backs were so pressing in their attentions that the shooting was a bit erratic. Two shots, however, passed over the crossbar. Barnet was especially conspicuous by his efforts. For the rest of the period the Rifles maintained the advantage, but in

spite of all efforts could not score. After the interval Ashton started the ball, and with Birkmyre did a splendid passing run down the field, but Milner put the leather over the goal line. The military then retaliated, and with some good passing, in which Lee and Hudson shone, soon troubled the Calcutta backs.

The run, was, however, spoilt by Barnet getting off-side. Soon after they had another opportunity, which was stopped by one of their forwards causing a foul. The free kick landed the ball well into their territory, and Ashton, as usual, being well up, obtained possession and after some short passing did a weak shot at goal, which to the surprise of all was muffed by the goal-keeper, who unaccountably let the ball slip through his legs. The reverse spurred the Rifles to renewed exertion, and a bold dash with a smart shot at goal ensued. Mignon, however, who played with great coolness, punched it out only to be called upon again. He, however, succeeded in clearing the ball. The civilians then for some five minutes had things all their own way, Comley doing some good runs and very fine centres, which however were cleared by the backs, Holmes especially being useful. The military now became very pressing in their attentions, and after several efforts all but got in, the shot at goal not being cleared sufficiently, the result being a *mêlée* within two yards of the post, during which the Calcutta partisans had an anxious time. Harris, however, at last succeeded in getting the ball away, and Birkmyre, assisted by Ashton, went off at a rare pace. Holmes, however, was again in evidence and stopped the rush. Time was now drawing on and the military made desperate efforts to equalise, their exertions penning the Calcutta well back, and ending in Sullivan putting on a shot which Mignon cleared only to get the ball returned by Hudson, so well that it almost took effect, the ball

striking the cross bar and post and falling behind immediately after time was called.

Both teams played a good game, but the combination of the Rifles, although superior to that of the winners, was spoilt by individuals hanging on to the ball too long.

CALCUTTA F. C.: *Goal*—Mignon. *Backs*—Jackson, Harris. *Half Backs*—Heaton, Hugh, Watson. *Forwards*—Comley, Milner, Ashton, Birkmyre and Kelly.

REGTL. TEAM, RIFLE BRIGADE.: *Goal*—Walford. *Backs*—Holmes, Tresham. *Half Backs*—Gorham, Wilson, Maybury. *Forwards*—Barnet, Hudson, Hayward, Lee, Sullivan.

Referee—Mr. Brown, Dalhousie F. C.

2ND BATTALION.

Up to the end of the year we have been very successful in our Football Matches, although we were beaten in the first round of the Army Football Cup by the Worcestershire Regiment, after playing a drawn match with them.

Our team was chosen from the following:—goal, Bugle-Major Redman or Private Dipple; backs, Privates Gough and Rose; half-backs, Corporal Hill, Privates Booton and Brooks; forwards, Lieut. Thesiger, Sergt. Tyre, Sergt. Brooks, Acting-Corporal James, Privates Errington and Barlow.

Our back play was very good; but our forwards, with the exception of Acting-Corporal James, were rather weak.

The following is a list of the matches we have played as yet:—

Oct. 7th.	v. 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards.	Won, 5 goals to 0.
„ 14th.	v. 2nd Bn. Munster Fusiliers.	Won, 6 goals to 0.
„ 16th.	v. 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.	Drawn, 3 goals to 3.
„ 18th.	v. 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards.	Won, 6 goals to 1.
„ 25th.	v. 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt.	Drawn, 3 goals to 3. (Army Cup, Tie.)
„ 28th.	v. 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt.	Lost, 0 goals to 4. (Do. re-played.)

- Nov. 4th. v. Bohemian Football Club. Won, 3 goals to 0.
„ 11th. v. 2nd Bn. North Stafford Regt. Drawn, 1 goal to 1.
„ 18th. v. 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L. I. Won, 2 to 1.
„ 20th. v. 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders. Lost, 1 goal to 2.
Dec. 3rd. v. 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards. Drawn, 1 goal to 1.

Matches played :—11. Won 5, drawn 4, lost 2.

The Company Football Cup for 1892-93 was won by Captain J. S. Cowans' Company (G), beating Captain Hon. W. Coke's Company (D) in the final tie.

A Six-a-side Tournament was played on Christmas Day; and was won by Captain Hon. W. Coke's (D) Company.

3RD BATTALION.

The ties for the Company Football Clock resulted as follows :—

1ST TIES.

- H beat C, 3 goals to 0.
F Company beat A, 2 goals to 1.
E beat B, 3 goals to 0.
D beat G, 4 goals to 0.

2ND TIES.

- F Company beat H by 3 goals to 0, after playing one drawn game (1 goal all).
E beat D by 2 goals to 1, after playing one drawn game (2 goals all).

FINAL TIE.

- F beat E by 2 goals to 1.

A very well contested game. E Company led off by scoring one goal, and seemed to have the best of the game; but after half-time the better condition of F Company's team told, and in spite of some very brilliant goal-keeping by Private Lunn, they scored two goals and won the match.

4TH BATTALION, 1892-93.

We had a fair team last season, but did not do very much in the way of Battalion matches, much more interest being taken in company contests. The Challenge Clock was played for during February, and excited a great deal of interest.

1ST TIES.

A Company beat F Company.

B " " D "

G " " C "

H " " E "

2ND TIES.

A Company beat B.

G " " H.

The match between "G" and "H" was very closely contested throughout; the latter taking the lead and keeping it until close upon time, when "G" pulled themselves together and scored two goals, leaving the field winners by 3 goals to 2.

FINAL.

G (Capt. Jenner's) Company beat A (Capt. Nicol's) Company.

The Final was played on March 7th, in the People's Park, Devonport; and, although both sides scored, the game was declared drawn at time being called: 2 goals all.

After several unsuccessful attempts to bring the rivals together to settle the question, at length the Granby ground was secured for March 23rd. Within a few minutes of the kick-off, G Company scored two goals; and although A strove pluckily for more than an hour to lessen this lead they were unable to do so, and were forced to yield the victory to G. Score: G, 2 goals; A, 0.

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

Since the issue of the last CHRONICLE, the Battalion team has been very successful at cricket, winning all the four matches we played. At Benares, when marching, we defeated the Station; and, on arriving at Calcutta, we followed up this victory by beating the Fleet, the Calcutta Club, and the Sussex Regiment. Our success was undoubtedly due to our great batting strength; Colonel Lyttelton, Cockburn, Paget, and Eccles, and Sergeant Burton forming a very good nucleus; and several others were dangerous. In bowling, though not strong we have great variety, and no large scores were made against us in any of our matches. Both Cockburn and Sergeant Burton were asked to represent the Presidency against Lord Hawke's team, but were not able to manage it. This season, though we have lost Colonel Lyttelton, we ought to be strong enough to win most of our matches. Against Benares we scored 203; Cockburn 73, Paget 71, Eccles 21. Our opponents got 87. Against the Fleet we did still better, getting them out for 168, and scoring 225 for 6 wickets; Burton 73, Cockburn 66 not out, Lyttelton 33, Alexander 20.

CALCUTTA C. C. v. THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1893.

The home team went to the wickets first, and by 3 p.m. compiled 139 runs. The bowling of Lysley and Alexander was fairly effective, and run-getting was none too easy.

Sergt. Burton and Lieut. Paget were the first to represent the Rifle Brigade, the former early giving a

difficult chance at long stop which was declined. His display after this was excellent, and he punished every bowler impartially, his total of 119 not out having no less than 10 fives among the hits. Messrs. Gough and Paget made 36 and 32 respectively ; both scores being the results of sound cricket. Duffus, Hensman, Hair, Paine, Lyons and Walsh shared the bowling in turn, but with the exception of Paine were all pretty well knocked about. When stumps were drawn the Rifle Brigade had totalled 209 runs for the loss of nine wickets, thus winning the game by 70 runs and a wicket. Scores :—

CALCUTTA C. C.

1st Innings.

L. C. Ogbourne, b Green	..	..	..	19
C. Bartholomew, st Paley, b Paget	..	..	..	36
J. H. T. Walsh, b Alexander	..	..	..	11
F. T. Paine, c Green, b Lysley	..	..	..	26
S. K. Douglas, b Paget	..	..	..	0
H. Hensman, b Lysley	..	..	..	17
A. E. Scanlon, not out..	..	..	..	5
J. C. Duffus, b Lysley	..	..	..	9
F. W. Barber, c Green, b Alexander	..	..	..	9
G. Lyons, b Alexander	..	..	..	3
R. K. Hair, absent	..	..	..	0
Extras, byes 3 ; leg byes 1	..	..	..	4
Total				139

RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

Sergt. Burton, not out..	..	..	..	119
Lieut. Paget, b Paine	..	..	..	32
„ Thresher, b Hair	..	..	..	2
Capt. Cockburn, b Paine	..	..	..	7
Lieut. Alexander, run out	..	..	..	1
„ Long, b Duffus	..	..	..	0
„ Lysley, st Ogbourne, b Paine	..	..	..	3
„ Paley, c Ogbourne, b Hair	..	..	..	2
„ Gough, c Hensman, b Paine	..	..	..	36
„ Steward, b Hair	..	..	..	0
Pte. Green did not bat..	..	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	..	6
Total				209

We encountered the Sussex on their own ground at Dum Dum, and defeated them heavily, thus avenging a very severe overthrow the previous year, experienced by the 3rd Battalion at Mian Mir at the hands of our present opponents. We got them out for 97, and scored 257 for 7 wickets; Cockburn 135 not out, Sergt. Squibb 22, Paget 37, Alexander 18 not out.

The defeat of Calcutta was very satisfactory; due entirely to Sergt. Burton's fine display. He certainly is one of the best bats we have ever had in the ranks of the regiment.

In these four matches, Cockburn averaged 140 (1) Burton 68, Paget 37.

2ND BATTALION.

We had a great deal of cricket here this year and were very fairly successful, especially in our matches with other regiments, as we were only beaten once by another corps.

Our team was chosen from the following:—Colonel Lyttelton, Captains Hood and Ramsay, Lieutenants Thesiger, Mills, Stephens, and Ross, Sergeant Tyre, Privates Pickett, Murphy, Hill and Yendole.

Colonel Lyttelton captained the team, and to his successful batting most of our victories were due. Of the rest, Hood's able exposition of the "teapot" game and Thesiger's steady play were most useful. Murphy and Pickett were invaluable in the bowling department, and Hill and Yendole were useful changes.

The following were the matches played by the Battalion during 1893.

MATCHES WON (7).

- May 8th. *v.* Munster Fusiliers (in 1 innings).
 „ 15th. *v.* Scots Guards (by 5 wickets and 120 runs).
 „ 29th. *v.* Scots Guards (by 60 runs).
 „ 31st. *v.* Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (by 4 wickets
 and 120 runs).
 July 14th. *v.* Munster Fusiliers (by 1 innings and 79 runs).
 „ 20th. *v.* Lancashire Fusiliers (by 180 runs).
 Aug. 16th. *v.* Royal Dragoons (by 80 runs).

MATCHES DRAWN (2).

- May 20th. *v.* County Kildare.
 July 2nd. *v.* Mr. Barker's XI.

MATCHES LOST (3).

- May 6th. *v.* Leinster C.C.
 „ 27th. *v.* Pembroke C.C.
 July 24th. *v.* Sussex Regiment (lost by 22 runs).

The Company Cricket Competition was won by Captain A. Hood's (F) Company, beating Captain H. L. Rokeby's (B) Company in the final tie.

The best averages in the Battalion Eleven were :—

Col. Lyttelton 40, Thesiger 25, Hood 21, and Sergt. Tyre 21.

The following matches were played by the Sergeants' Cricket Club.

MATCHES WON (4).

- v.* Sergeants, Scots Guards (by 40 runs).
v. Ordnance Survey (by 18 runs).
v. Ordnance Survey, return (by 7 runs).
v. Sergeants, Royal Sussex Regiment (by 90 runs).

MATCHES DRAWN (1).

- v.* Monkstown C.C.

MATCHES LOST (2).

- v.* Sergeants, Royal Sussex Regiment (by 5 runs).
v. Sergeants, 9th Lancers (by 22 runs).

Armourer Sergeant Allport and Sergeant Davis were the best bowlers, whilst Sergeants Tyre, Redman and Brooks were the most successful bats.

3RD BATTALION.

Peshawar is too out-of-the-world a place for many out matches to be arranged, and though we had a good XI. we had only two opportunities of trying our strength.

First we played the 5th Fusiliers and then played "the Station," winning both matches easily.

In Gosling we had a first-rate wicket keeper, and Paget, Raikes, Bingham and Lascelles kept up the bowling.

In the match *versus* 5th Fusiliers our XI. were, Lyttelton, Raikes, Lascelles, Bingham, Stewart, Tryon, Paget, Gosling, Darrell, Private Matthews and Private Ford.

The Fusiliers batted first, but were all disposed of for 62. Raikes got seven wickets for 35 runs and Lascelles three wickets for 27.

Lyttelton and Gosling scored 24 for the first wicket, then Bingham and Paget by excellent play carried the total to 77. Bingham was then joined by Raikes, and they had a merry time, the former scoring 55; Raikes was eventually, not out 82. Total 225.

In the Fusiliers' second innings, Turner played well for 62 not out, but the total score was only 135. We consequently won by an innings and 28 runs.

In the match *v.* Peshawar, our opponents went in first and scored 69. Paget got 4 wickets, Raikes 4, Bingham and Sergeant Purser 1 each.

Our innings began disastrously: 1 wicket for 0, 2 for 20, 3 for 21, 4 for 23. Lascelles came to the rescue

with a useful 31, but it was not till 7 wickets were down that our opponents' total was passed. Tryon later put on 19, and the total was 99.

In their second innings Peshawar made 127, leaving us 98 to win.

Bingham and Lascelles made an excellent start, putting up 47 for the first wicket. Gosling joined Lascelles, and when the latter retired for 32 the total was 78. Paget and Gosling hit off the required runs, so we won by 8 wickets.

Playing for Peshawar *v.* Kohat, Gosling made the magnificent score of 227 not out, and Raikes made 71.

For Peshawar *v.* Rawal Pindi, Gosling scored 83.

The ties for the Cricket Shield resulted as follows:—

F Company beat G by 10 wickets.

B „ „ D by 23 runs.

A „ „ E by 6 wickets.

H „ „ C by 4 wickets.

2ND TIES.

F beat B by 8 wickets.

H beat A by 4 wickets.

FINAL TIE.

F Company, after a most exciting finish, won a sensational match by 6 runs. The score is worth publishing.

F COMPANY.

1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
Pte. Granville, b Landells	..	..	0	b Oldfield	..	..	0
Sergt. Ingram, b Oldfield	..	..	19	b Oldfield	..	..	3
Acting-Corpl. Mephram, b Landells	..	..	3	b Landells	..	..	2
Pte. Donelly, b Oldfield	..	..	14	run out	..	..	0
„ Butler, b Oldfield	..	..	0	b Landells	..	..	0
„ Elley, l-b-w, b Landells	..	..	0	l-b-w, b Landells	..	..	0
„ Jones, c Norman, b Landells	..	..	9	b Oldfield	..	..	4
„ Tuhey, b Norman	..	..	11	b Oldfield	..	..	5
„ Bailey, c Davis, b Norman	..	..	4	c Thomas, b Oldfield	..	..	0
Acting-Corpl. Beddows, c Price, b Oldfield	2	..	..	b Landells	..	..	8
Pte. Austin, not out	..	..	3	not out	..	..	10
Extras	..	..	17	Extras	..	..	9
			82				41

H COMPANY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings..	
Acting-Corpl. Norman, b Granville	.. 33	c Bailey, b Granville..	.. 0
Pte. White, b Granville	.. .. 1	c Ingram, b Granville	.. 1
„ Cooper, l-b-w, b Butler	.. .. 8	b Granville ..	.. 3
Sergt. Oldfield, b Granville	.. .. 24	b Granville ..	.. 7
Acting-Corpl. Davis, c Austen, b Butler	4	c Ingram, b Granville	.. 2
Pte. Landells, st Ingram, b Donelly	.. 10	b Butler ..	.. 2
„ Humphreys, c Donelly, b Granville	0	b Granville ..	.. 0
„ Price, b Granville	.. .. 0	c Donelly, b Granville	.. 0
„ Thomas, c Ely, b Butler	.. .. 5	b Granville ..	.. 0
Sergt. Wheeler, c Ingram, b Granville	.. 5	c Granville, b Butler..	.. 0
Pte. Knight, not out ..	.. .. 2	not out ..	.. 0
Extras ..	.. .. 9	Extras ..	.. 1
101		16	

In the second innings of H Company when only 22 runs were wanted to win, Pte. Granville bowled 7 overs, taking 8 wickets for 6 runs.

4TH BATTALION.

Our cricket season was fairly successful on the whole, the record being, out of thirteen matches played, six won, two drawn, and five lost. Of the latter, one was lost by one run and another by two. Our best bowler, Corporal Cooper, left us in July, taking his discharge, and his loss to the team will be keenly felt next year.

We scored a great victory against the Royal Marines, Metcalfe and Majendie compiling no less than 208 runs before they were separated, making 134 not out, and 78 respectively.

The five best batting averages were :—

Majendie	...	...	...	40.7
Metcalfe	...	...	...	40.0
Lascelles	...	...	...	39.5
Vernon	...	...	...	20.5
Nicol	...	...	...	13.1

The Company Ties were played in September, again resulting in a win for E (Major Metcalfe's) Company.

1ST TIES.

D Company beat F Company.

E " " H "

A " " B "

C " " G "

2ND TIES.

C Company beat D Company.

E " " A "

FINAL.

"E" Company beat "C" Company.

DEPÔT.

G & H (Major R. J. Maude's) Co.'s Dépôt R.B. were the winners of the Dépôt Cricket Shield this season, which since its presentation in 1890 had been held by C & D Co.'s Dépôt K.R.R.C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

FORT WILLIAM,

CALCUTTA,

December, 1893.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter told you of the arrival of the Battalion at Calcutta on December 27th, when Colonel Lyttelton took command. We are quartered in Fort William, which is on the left bank of the Hughli. The fort, which was built by Clive after the battle of Plassey, holds two regiments and a battery of Artillery. The quarters are good; and we get fresh air from the river, and are free from the smells of the bazaar. The five gates on the land-faces are held by guards furnished by the British regiment, which makes the duties heavy. However, the library and coffee-shop are well housed in the old East Indian Government House and there are football and cricket grounds close by.

The sergeants' mess is very comfortable, and well adapted for the cheery dances which they give every Wednesday.

The arsenal is full of rifles, guns, flags, and trophies,

but, unfortunately, no records have been kept, which mars their interest.

Our first appearance was a happy one, as on the 31st December, Lord Roberts presented the "Honour and Glory" shield to the Battalion, on a Brigade parade. Unfortunately we are now handing it over to the "Wiltshire Regiment." This year the score was very moderate, as though our team under Hoey's guidance worked hard, an eight-mile drive to the range in the hot weather is a sore drawback to good shooting. We shot with the Lee-Metford, which was issued to the Battalion last February. Sergt.-Major Wilmot was, unfortunately, absent; he had been seriously ill, and had gone for a change to Ceylon; he is now with us again, and I hope the better for his sea voyage.

The Empress Parade took place on the 2nd of January. The sailors, under Admiral Kennedy, from the East Indian Squadron lying in the Hughli, attended.

On the 6th January, Lord Hawke's English team played Calcutta, and beat them easily. Cockburn and Sergt. Burton were asked to play, but were both engaged.

On the 10th January, we played the Fleet at cricket, and beat them easily; they were very popular here and gave a very cheery Ball on board the Flagship, H.M.S. "Boadicea," before they left on January 15th. Our cricket team was very strong, and won the four matches we played. Sergeant Burton, Cockburn, Paget, and Colonel Lyttelton did good service.

It was very pleasant to defeat Calcutta, as they are very strong. Now all the Battalions of the Regiment have beaten them.

The papers said Colonel Lyttelton would make a good cricketer in time, if he stuck to it. Such is fame!

We arrived in time for the last two days' racing of the Calcutta big meeting on December 28th and 30th, 1892.

The course is excellent; a double circular railed course $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles round, with two stands, one for the smart Winter Meetings, and the other for the Monsoon and bye-days.

The class of horse is very good; the leading stables at present are Messrs. Apar, Gregson, Lord W. Beresford, and Maharajah of Cooch Behar, with Robinson and Vinall from Australia as the leading jockeys.

Perhaps the pleasantest part of the day is in the early morning, when you can see from 200 to 300 horses and ponies, English, Arab, Waler, and country-bred, doing their work; talk to your lady friends and eat *Chota-Hazri* provided for members by the "Turf Club."

To the new comer, the pony racing has its drawbacks:—great 14-1 gallows running as 13-2; 13-2 ponies running as 12-2 in Midget Stakes, show to what perfection the preparation for measurement is carried, and makes one thank heaven that the Jockey Club have never recognised this so-called sport in England.

When the paper-chase Cups were run for, Jenkins and Green-Wilkinson represented the Battalion for the Military Cup. The former, on "Half-Pay," rode a fine race, but he and Lord W. Beresford, who were both well up, came bad purlers at the last fence.

The name paperchasing, to friends from Meath and the Blackmore Vale, may seem rather childish, reminding them of the Easter half at school; still it is capital fun—a regular point-to-point race with paper instead of flags. The paper is laid by Messrs. Macleod and West, two well-known Calcutta sportsmen, who pick out a good course through this very enclosed country, and have fair hunting fences made up.

Every Thursday, from December to March, fields of about 100 riders are to be seen, of whom about twenty ride like blazes, fired by love or glory; for all the beauty

of Calcutta is there, as also is the "sporting editor," who criticises with impartial candour.

The Battalion coming in the middle of the season, few of us had horses to compete with; but Jenkins and Green-Wilkinson were regular, and Paget, Gough, Boden, and Paley, occasional attendants.

Jenkins held his own with the best of them, winning once or twice, and always being well up at the finish, when it comes to downright racing; on this account horses which have won a race value Rs. 500 are barred from competing for the Average Cup.

On the 19th February, in answer to widely spread rumours, we all foregathered in a small and stifling riding school, in a quiet part of the town to witness a prize-fight between two well-known Australian pugilists. The combatants on entering the ring, were immediately recognised to be two of our Band boys.—*Tableau!* Proceedings terminated abruptly.

In February, the Crown Prince of Austria with Kinsky of Zoedone in attendance, passed through on his travels. The Regiment furnished a guard of honour, and there were two or three State functions to meet him.

Lord Roberts dined with the officers on February 10th; a torchlight escort, which had been arranged, was spoilt by rain. He inspected the Regimental institutions before his departure for England, which took place on the 23rd, to the real regret of every soldier and civilian in India.

The winter racing being over and the summer meetings being several months ahead of us, the Battalion gave a race meeting on April 8th. It was held at Milton Park, a pretty little course outside the town, and though rather like riding round a saucer, was a great success. Colonel St. Paul, who had just arrived from England to take command, having exchanged with Colonel Lyttelton, did

starter, and Paget, hon. sec. The latter was in great form, winning all three races in which he rode: he is the coming jock, but handicapped heavily by six feet of very solid material.

The following Saturday there was a competition at pigeon shooting open to teams of three. In this pastime (I cannot write sport) the following represented the Regiment: Colonel St. Paul, Green-Wilkinson and Conyngham, and they won the prize, beating the other three teams entered, viz., the Unceremonials, the Army, and the Turf Club.

Inspired by this success, Conyngham, Green-Wilkinson, Knox, Biddulph, and Lysley joined the club, and have won many sweeps during the summer.

About this time, appeared General Kinloch's book on "The Attack," a pretty little book in a green cover.

We thoroughly mastered scheme No. 1, that for a *plain*, and then went on to No. 2, that for a *forest*, but here the authorities afforded us no assistance whatever. Whilst we were looking round Calcutta for such an article, and also for a *mountain pass* for scheme No. 3 (also very scarce at Calcutta), the '93 Drill Book arrived and we read part v., sect. ii., paragraph 124 (1) where we learnt that "Any standard form of attack is forbidden." This was rather a damper, but when later on we read that "fixed rules cannot be laid down" and that "it is not considered desirable to formulate any normal system of attack," we laid down that little green book with indescribable feelings.

At the end of April, Alexander and Paget went with a party to stay with the Rajah of Burdwan, a hospitable native gentleman, living about 60 miles up the G.I.P. railway, where they killed pig and drank a good deal of champagne and had a good time generally.

Lawrence also went out with a party of the Sussex

Regiment, now stationed at Dum Dum, but the country was practically unrideable and they had no sport.

Gough early in March went up to Assam for ten days, and had some very fair pigsticking and some shooting.

The Calcutta Tent Club is, alas! defunct; scarcity of pig and expense killed it.

The chief excitement of May was the Derby lottery managed by the Turf Club, worth this year about three and a half lakhs of rupees, whose equivalent is about £22,000. Of course we all drew blanks and a Parsee in Bombay, "Isinglass."

Monday, June 5th, Mr. Allen, of the Telegraph department, gave an Eton dinner at the Bengal Club. Alexander and Paley were our representatives, the other old Etonians being on leave. Paley sang the inevitable boating song in a champagne voice, very much out of tune.

Green - Wilkinson, Boden, Thresher, Gough and Conyngham took advantage of first leave and went to the hills; the two former going to Simla, Thresher to Naina Tal, and the two latter to Kulu.

Major Noel spent six months in Cashmere.

A Monsoon Meeting was held on July 8th, the first of five of these meetings, which originally started as sky meetings, now produce very good racing, and as the weights are raised the gentleman-jock gets a chance.

Conyngham, Paget, Jenkins, Lawrence, and Green-Wilkinson ran or rode horses with some success.

On the 12th August (auspicious day!) Paley and Alexander started for Poona; this long-expected event caused much interest in society. They arrived; and the Poona season was a great success.

Major Curzon returned from five months' leave in England, and told us the latest news of London society, and of the Bombay riots.

The Calcutta Polo Club had intended to enter for the Bombay Tournament in October. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Messrs. West, Alexander, and Lawrence were the team. At the last moment Cooch Behar was unable to play, so the Battalion entered.

Lawrence and Paget went from Calcutta; Alexander and Paley from Poona.

Jenkins, Gough, and Boden being unable to play, our team was not so strong as it might have been; still we beat Poona (the holders), and had a really good match with Bombay, who beat us.

We were most hospitably entertained; and the good polo improved our team immensely for the tournaments here.

I forgot to tell you that when we arrived here, we were pressed to enter a team in the tournament here early last January, as without us there would only have been two teams in, Patiala and Calcutta.

Patiala beat us very easily, which was not surprising, as they are the best team in India, having beaten the "Bays" (Inter-Regimental Cup holders), 3-0.

Our club, started by Jenner, is flourishing, and we have now twenty-four good registered ponies, and a balance in hand for travelling expenses.

The Sergeants' Bicycling Club is flourishing; the machines, which can be adapted for military purposes, arrived from England in January, and are in use daily.

The members wore a very neat kit; white breeches, and black stockings, with *shikar* hats.

We have a Competition, Stakes, and a Dinner on New Year's Eve with the "Unceremonials," the smart club here—eleven events. The first event is a fifteen-mile walking race. Pemberton is our champion; don't you envy him?

Cockburn and Eccles represent us at golf, and should

do well, as they are scratch in all the handicaps here. The former is Station Staff Officer at Pachmarhi, and though he was lately offered the same appointment here, has, I am sorry to say, declined it.

As to shooting, Gough, Long, Conyngham and Paley, all went out at different times after black buck, while the Battalion were on the march, and got a great number of heads and skins, chiefly near Kirwe, about fifty miles S.E. of Allahabad.

Lysley and Percival spent a month in the above district when on leave last May, but the weather was very bad, and the sport indifferent.

Gough and Conyngham went to Kulu in April, but the sport was marred through Conyngham breaking his arm.

Jenkins went to a big shoot at Cooch Behar in February; and again in May, to the shoot of the Central India Horse at Rewah, Central Provinces. His room has now several striped skins spread about.

Biddulph returned in June, after a year's leave spent in Thibet: he brought back some splendid heads, skins, and a map. He is sending you an account of his expedition.

Private Freeman has a beautiful show of heads and skins for the exhibition here in December, all shot near Cawnpore.

Long was six weeks in Cashmere and got ibex and bear.

Another officer went to shoot bears at Hazari Bagh, but unluckily forgot to take his rifle.

There is very good snipe shooting within reach of us; and in the early part of the year Conyngham got 40 couple to his own gun, Knox, lately, 19 couple. Biddulph, Lysley and Long are also very keen.

The Regimental Birthday was kept as usual with Athletic Sports in the afternoon. The performances were very moderate, but we hope to work up some winners for the big Bengal meeting next February.

This year, with the exception of Bandsman Priddy, who won the Army 100 yards championship against all comers, we did not show up well.

On November 22nd, Colonel St. Paul returned from Australia much the better for his sea voyage.

The Battalion football team were beaten by one goal by Calcutta in the Association cup. They played several matches during the season, and thanks to Quartermaster-sergeant Morrish the team is a good one, and only wants practice to be first-rate.

Now perhaps your readers will ask, "What about the ladies and their refining influence?" This is a delicate question.

Our predecessors, "The Buffs," as became such a distinguished Regiment, had a *succès fou* in Calcutta society, and were the delight of every ball and *soirée*, so we are heavily handicapped.

Still we do our best. Our most beautiful officers dressed in frock coat and high white hat attend every function and daily drive smart carts specially built for two, with hood and C springs.

They dance too, but of this I am no judge, but they tell me there is nothing like it for getting off weight.

The lights of Government, Law, and Commerce, unbend after a good dinner in a way unknown in Europe, and their hospitality is unbounded. At the clubs you can always find a learned judge or banker to play loo or poker till sunrise, though of course we are all too wise, and besides, is it not against the Q.R.?

A band plays nightly at the Eden gardens, where fashion and virtue walk together, or sit in a row like sparrows on a rail, and if you move a chair or light a cigarette, the police interfere.

Mr. Peachey and the band spent September and October at Darjeeling; people were delighted with the

band, but we are very glad to have them back again, as beyond a good choir at the Cathedral there is no music worth hearing. The crusty old Colonel who said, "spitting, coughing and other native music not allowed," judged eastern harmony rightly.

There are two theatres, but the travelling companies are very bad. Mrs. Brown-Potter is playing now, but her rôles are beyond her and quite beyond us.

To sum up, we like Calcutta, and hope to stay here till homeward-bound. The alternatives seem, Jubbulpore vacant next year, or Dum Dum, which is eight miles off, a nasty hole, all swamps and snakes.

The Battalion is very healthy, but we have to regret the death of Sergt. Kirkby from a dreadful accident whilst on detachment, and of Acting-Corporal Spilsbury, Privates Henley, Marton and Miller in hospital.

P.S.—December 27th, 1893.—Just a line to complete my letter to as near the end of the year as the mail service will permit.

On the 4th November we had a very successful day at Barrackpore Races, Paget winning two races on Conyngham's ponies "Salisbury" and "Repartee"; in the latter he rode a fine race, beating a hot favourite by a short head. Jenkins also won an Open Race on his horse "Half-Pay." At the Calcutta Light Horse Gymkhana Paley won the steeplechase for ponies on "Sir Walter," Jenkins being second.

Jenkins, Boden, Paley and Paget went to a famous planters' fair at Sonapore. They did little good racing, but said the races were very popular and amusing.

At the beginning of this month the 2nd Lieutenants challenged Calcutta at polo and beat them 5-0, the team being Paget, Paley, Gough and Boden, since which they have fancied themselves not a little.

The Monsoon Tournament began on the 11th. We

won our first tie by 12 goals to *nil*, and play Calcutta in the final probably next week. This match has been delayed owing to the illness of Captain Turner, of the Bodyguard.

The Battalion has only played two cricket matches as yet, *v.* St. Paul's School and Calcutta. Though strong in batting, our bowling is very weak. St. Paul's School beat us—a great sell, and we only made a draw with Calcutta. In the latter match we made 240 for six wickets (Sergt. Burton, 100; Cockburn, 60 not out) and then declared the innings over, but we could not get them out in the time.

The paper-chasing began a fortnight ago, and we mustered about seven or eight; of the three already held Jenkins has won two, whilst Paget and Lawrence have both been second and third, with Alexander, Paley, Green-Wilkinson and Boden well up—not bad with 80 starters.

At the Jollygunge Steeplechases, Paget won the big Turf Club race, the Granville Stakes, with “R.B.” This was a good performance, as he had made and schooled the horse himself, and rode a capital race. “R.B.” is now entered for the Grand Military at Lucknow, and should have a great chance.

Christmas Day passed off most successfully with boxing, cutting the lemon and a Company Football Tournament. The latter ended in a draw between Lawrence's and Eccles's Companies. In the evening we had a Variety Entertainment in the Library—Battalion talent, assisted by the Willard Opera Company. With best wishes to the R.B. for 1894,

I remain, yours ever,

1. B.R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

RICHMOND BARRACKS,

DUBLIN,

December 27th, 1893.

DEAR EDITOR,

When I last wrote, we had just arrived at Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, from Belfast, and we stayed there all the summer with two Companies, Lawless' and Coke's on detachment at Portobello. We have now moved into Richmond Barracks, *i.e.*, the headquarters and five Companies, whilst Verner's, St. Aubyn's and Rokeby's Companies are on detachment at Portobello.

At Richmond are also our old friends of the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers, whom we lay with at Cork, and we are very pleased to meet them again; but both battalions have changed very much since then. Altogether we were not sorry to leave Ship Street, as the slums there are unpleasant, and every Phoenix Park field day entailed a long half hour's walk over the Dublin cobble stones, which are about the worst walking one can have, and the only people who swear by them are the noble army of chiropodists.

This is a great improvement on Belfast, both for those who hunt and those who shoot, or are fond of sailing. Coke and self were very lucky to get a share in some shooting with Charley Hunter and a friend of his, Mr. Talbot Power. We had capital fun, our best day being 49 woodcock 3 guns, and several other days, of from 12 to 30. The shooting was on the banks of the Shannon, so we got a few geese and a good many duck, widgeon and teal, flighting.

Hunting with the Meath and Kildare is, as everyone knows, as good as you can get anywhere, but in my humble opinion the training part of the business takes away a good deal of the pleasure.

Golf is not so good here as in the North of Ireland; there is a fair Links at Dollymount about four miles off. Stephens won a monthly medal, and a good many of us were fairly successful in the spring, but golf had soon to give way to cricket, which flourished much under the captaincy of Colonel Lyttelton, who was in great form all the season. We missed little Vic and his deadly slows very much; if he and Arthur Ferguson had been here we could have taken anyone on. As it was, we won all our soldier matches save one. Of the runs that we scored and the deeds of skill that were done (and left undone) you will find an account in another part of this year's CHRONICLE.

Sergeant Archer distinguished himself much at athletics, both at the Curragh and at Aldershot, where he won the Army mile and other events.

Sergeant Webb kept up the reputation of the name by winning numerous swimming contests; whilst a squad of men under Corporal Gunn, walked off with the sword exercise cup at the Irish Military Tournament at Balls Bridge, beating, I think, eighteen other regiments.

These successes, combined with a 2nd in the Young Soldiers and a 9th place in the Signalling, in both of which contests the 4th Battalion were our next door neighbours, will show old Riflemen that we still "play the game" to the best of our ability.

Punchestown was a great success, beautiful weather, lots of nice people, and a very good lunch. The decoration of the tent was very pretty and effective, and the success was mainly owing to the invaluable assistance we received from Lord Cloncurry, and the very liberal

supply of plants, ferns, flowers, &c., which he and several other friends so generously sent to us; not forgetting the able management of Cowell, who had charge of the arrangements. We had no horses running this year.

Yachting at Kingstown was also a great feature of the summer. A friend, Mr. Robinson of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, very kindly lent us a $2\frac{1}{2}$ rater, in which we had some most exciting races, with Somerset Saunderson at the helm, and Mike St. Aubyn and self as the crew.

As regards fishing, we did not get much this year, partly owing to the dry summer and partly to the scarcity of officers; the best sport was at Moore Abbey, where Mr. Hervey kindly gave us leave to fish, and Coke, Stephens and self had a few nice evenings there. The biggest trout caught was $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and was captured by Stephens; he reported this fish to be so strong that it not only pulled him into the river, but nearly succeeded in drowning him. There was also a little fishing at Athy, lower down on the Barrow, but the fish there are scarce and very shy.

Verner joined us in January, and in April gave a Lecture on various kinds of compasses to the members of the Irish Military Society. He was very strong in his condemnation of the prismatic compass, as compared to the magnetic compass; but his remarks were so deep that they went beyond the compass of my intellect. I gathered that the prismatic compass has nearly all the faults which a compass should not have, and that the magnetic ditto has the rest: also that the best and quickest way to do a field sketch that can be reckoned on as being in any way accurate or reliable is to go to the nearest stationer's and buy a 6" Ordnance map. This last remark was received with general applause.

In the summer, Kingstown received a visit from the United States Cruiser "Chicago"; several of us went to

call on our American friends, and they were very civil, and showed us everything. She was a very smart ship; and carried a heavy armament of guns, torpedoes, and cocktails (which latter are very effective weapons). One of the officers told me rather a nice story about a certain very short brother officer who was on board, and who is known as the shortest officer in the United States Navy.

It appears that in the United States Navy they have a certain minimum standard of height, and this young gentleman on wishing to join was found to want nearly three-quarters of an inch to be added to his stature in order to qualify him to become a future ornament to the navy: he was very keen to be a sailor, and much disappointed at finding himself ineligible, owing to his short stature; but a kind friend, of an inventive turn of mind, being determined to do both him and the United States Navy a good turn at the same time, seized a heavy stick and hit the before mentioned short officer violently on the top of his head; this raised such a bump that he easily passed the required standard of height the next morning.

Rumours of a flying column got spread about; these rumours became fact in September, when a Brigade, consisting of six companies each of the Gordon Highlanders, Munster Fusiliers, and ourselves, with a Squadron of the "Royals," under Sclater-Booth, started under Colonel Dundas (our A.A.G.) for the Curragh. The first camp was at Bishops court, where we were most hospitably entertained by Lord Clonmell, better known to most Riflemen as Tommy Scott. The roads were awful dusty, with a high wind, very trying to the men, but they stuck it well, and no one fell out.

The second day out, there was a big Field day, which resulted in the Battalion fording the Liffey in gallant style in face of a withering fire, and breaking through the enemy's centre, much to the disgust of the

gallant defenders of the Curragh, who had a sealed-pattern arranged plan to give the Dublin force a severe beating.

Our Commanding Officer and Major heroically headed the charge across the river on foot; but it was observed that the Adjutant had too much respect for his boots and subsequent comfort during the campaign, to take matters so seriously.

On the succeeding days, fierce battles were fought, in which our side was considerably worsted; for the Curragh people, smarting under their defeat of the first day, started new umpire rules of their own, and as soon as we had killed them and got them put out of action, they came to life again, and attacked us more vigorously than ever. Owing to our General not having been officially informed of these latest "modern tactics," our side suffered terrific losses; and at the end of the day the Munsters had nothing but one company left, and the Gordons only their Pipers. Our Artillery was also annihilated. Fortunately our C. O. readily grasped the advantage of this new Game of War, and conformed to it, as did Sclater-Booth and the Royal Dragoons, and so the day ended with the six Companies of the Battalion and the Squadron of the Royals fighting desperately against the whole Curragh Brigade, and effecting a retreat in good order. Our losses were, it is reported, officially recorded as sixteen Companies of Riflemen and a Brigade of Cavalry.

We were commanded by Verner, whilst Coke was our Major, and Rokeby, Petre, Mills, Irby, Cowell and Probert had charge of Companies. Stephens galloped for the Brigadier, and I did "Intelligence Officer"!

After our return the leave season set in with great severity. The Colonel went to Mucross and got two good stags, as did Coke a week later.

It was a wonderful season for grouse. I had some

good sport in Scotland, driving, getting 250 brace a day one week, and at Broomhead, in Yorkshire, 570 brace the best day, and 300 brace next; this was a second shoot; they got 1,340 brace and 820 brace on this moor the first shoot—of course, by driving. The moor is only a little over 5,000 acres, and is one day's driving; so you may imagine the enormous quantities of birds there are in Yorkshire in a good year.

Petre reported the partridges plentiful, but wild, in his country, and it was the same all over England; pheasants and rabbits were, I should think, a record; everyone had any amount. Altogether it was a clinking good year.

In November, Verner gave the Irish Military Society another entertainment. The largest show on record, they say, of that body. This time he hammered the new Infantry Range Finder—the Mekometer—so unmercifully, that it is reported he has entirely put it out of adjustment, as well as the temper of its most ardent admirers and advocates. He clearly demonstrated that the way to win a battle was not to try and take ranges, but to go and take your enemy's life.

We are now just recovering from Christmas, which went off well as usual. Programme consisted of church, football tournament, dinners; tournament finished, D Company winning; boxing, 4 to 6; supper, and a grand combined concert with the Grenadiers from 7.30 to 10. Result—everyone pleased and no prisoners.

Our draft left three weeks ago, after being delayed by their ship breaking down. Poor chaps, they must have been very uncomfortable at Portobello, with few clothes, all crowded together and nothing to do; however they went off very quietly.

I have just seen the splendid contribution that the 1st Battalion have sent towards this year's CHRONICLE, and hope next year we may all be able to follow their example.

Our Band has been a great success here, getting a great number of engagements, and we owe Mr. Connor, the Bandmaster, a very great deal for his untiring exertions to keep up the military band to its old form, and the great improvement he has made in the string band, which is now really strong and good.

With best wishes for the New Year to all past and present Riflemen,

Believe me, yours ever,
ARTHUR HOOD.

3RD BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,

December, 1893.

DEAR EDITOR,

Many readers of the CHRONICLE are no doubt well acquainted with Peshawar, but for the benefit of those who have never visited "the vale" I may begin this letter by showing that Peshawar is by no means a bad station during the cold weather months; about the hot season the less said the better.

There are very few Indian stations where it does not require considerable effort to find the necessary "something to do" at least one day out of the week, but here a man bent on recreation can enjoy three days polo, two days hunting and one day cricket every week of the cold weather, so that, provided only his ponies keep sound, he need never be at a loss for amusement.

The polo ground is first-rate, good sound turf on which the ponies' hoofs do not rattle, and dust is seldom seen even in the hot weather. The cricket ground is excellent, and so is the racquet court. There is also a links for

golf considerably better than we usually meet with in India. At the club are several good lawn tennis courts, but these, I am glad to say, we are seldom driven to patronise.

With regard to polo, we have no Regimental team at present; Walsh, Yarde-Buller, Cowper, Morris, Henniker, Gosling, Kerr-Pearse and Maclachlan play regularly in the station game. There was some difficulty in keeping polo going during June and July, there being only enough players in the station at one time for three "chukkers," but there always was a game of some sort. Yarde-Buller unfortunately got a nasty fall while playing, and is supposed to have dislocated his collar bone. I fear the shoulder will hardly get well on this side of the Red Sea.

Hunting was very popular last season. Sport was uniformly good, and a pretty large contingent from the Battalion attended the meets regularly.

During the present season, owing to the dry state of the ground, there has been absolutely no sport at all. We are praying for rain which has now held off for five months.

The shooting about Peshawar is never good, and last year proved to be particularly disappointing.

Pemberton walked fabulous distances in pursuit of duck, teal and snipe, but on the whole the game book does not show many more head of game than days out.

This year the shooting has been a trifle better, sand grouse being fairly plentiful, but the snipe are late owing to the absence of rain.

Any description of Peshawar would be very incomplete without an allusion to the Khyber Pass. When all the recreations of Peshawar fail to amuse, you can yet spend a happy day by giving your friends a picnic at Ali Musjid; but I must not dilate on this subject as I believe Fyers is contributing to the CHRONICLE a graphic sketch of

a picnic arranged by Lascelles and himself last October. January, 1893, saw all the sports and pastimes in full swing, also drills and inspections. We were, as ever, very short of officers, and glad to welcome Yarde-Buller and Norcott.

February was quite gay socially. There were several Balls, one given by the Officers of the Battalion, also Hunting Lunches. The Point-to-Point Races, and the annual Race Meeting were held successfully. The Company Cricket and Football ties were played off in the course of the month, and the District Assault of Arms, in which the Battalion made a good show, was also held.

After helping us to win our two Battalion cricket matches, Bingham left for the Depôt, Yarde-Buller taking over the Acting Adjutancy until Walsh came out in July. Tharp was lucky in getting home on a year's leave. In March, Brigadier-General Sir H. Collett, K.C.B., resigned the command of the Peshawar District, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General A. A. A. Kinloch, who thus renewed his connection with the Battalion in which he served as a Subaltern for many years. About this time, Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg, much to the regret of all ranks, left us to take up a Staff appointment, Norcott assuming command.

The Annual Athletic Sports, which had been left till rather late in the season, were successfully brought off, and showed us that Sergeant Oldfield was in as good form as ever.

Early in April, Cowper arrived with a capital draft from the 4th Battalion. Fyers, Stewart, and Gosling slipped off on leave in pursuit of ibex. Owing to the snow which lay deep on all the higher ranges of the Himalayas, they had considerable difficulty in getting even into Kashmir.

The temperature in Peshawar began to run up

towards the end of April, and during the first week in May three (A, B and D) Companies, under Cowper, Kerr - Pearse and Napier went on detachment to Cherat, a bogus hill station perched on the hills south of Peshawar. The detachment had a trying march, the men suffering from fever and the excessive heat, and further were exposed to a very severe hail-storm on their arrival at their dreary destination.

As many Officers as could manage it, went off on leave, and the few remaining at Head-Quarters found the hot weather upon them, and proceeded to have a poor time of it. Four Officers were soon down with fever, and there was a serious increase of fever cases amongst the men: the numbers in Hospital rapidly rising till towards the end of June more than 100 were admitted, and large numbers besides were suffering from fever and ague.

After two bad attacks of fever, Norcott returned to Cherat, whence he got five months' sick-leave.

About this time, poor young Paget sickened with pleurisy, and though he seemed to be progressing favourably, fever supervened, and on June 16th he became very seriously ill. Early on the morning of 17th he passed very peacefully away. No smarter young officer has ever joined the Regiment, and he was deeply mourned by all ranks.

Just at this time the type of fever prevalent in Hospital was very severe, and we lost eleven Riflemen in fourteen days.

From this point the general health began to improve, and though there were plenty of fever cases they ceased to be of so virulent a type. In July Walsh came out and took over the Adjutancy. He was most energetic in promoting sports and amusements. In each week, one evening was devoted to sports on the Barrack

Square, one evening to some special competition between Companies, such as Physical Drill, Tug of War, &c., and there were weekly open-air sing-songs. Some of the sing-songs were particularly good, Roper, Rapley and Corporal Mills doing yeoman service and being well supported. It was very satisfactory to see the men turn out keenly for the sports in spite of the depressing climate.

Towards the end of June, Pemberton paid us a flying visit *en route* to join the 1st Battalion on promotion.

July brought Gosling and Stewart back from Baltistan, where each had made a good bag. Stewart had accounted for eight ibex (the best being $43\frac{1}{2}$ inch), one sharpoo and a red bear. Gosling shot six ibex ($42\frac{1}{2}$) one sharpoo and two red bear. Henniker in August, visited Chamba and shot nine shar, three black bear and two gooral.

At the end of July, Kenyon-Slaney came back from leave to assume command, and those who had been sweltering at Peshawar sought cooler climes. Yarde-Buller and Morris went to Kashmir for a short time and succeeded in getting three bear.

During August and September the health of the Battalion improved, but when all re-assembled at Headquarters in October, there was a fresh outbreak of malarial fever which continues to keep its grip on large numbers of the men.

The detachment from Cherat do not speak in glowing terms of the place. There was some enteric fever there, but on the whole the men had good health and played cricket on a bad matting pitch. They defeated the detachments of the 5th Fusiliers and 23rd R. Welsh, and then took on the Station with like success.

In November the 5th Fusiliers left the Station, and as the 60th will not arrive in their place till the end

of January the duties are very heavy, and only one Company can be spared at a time for military training. Maclachlan and Grogan joined in October, and so did Leslie, all three being additions to our cricketing strength.

I have no space to tell you of how the Mobilization *Godonn* (with five lacs of valuable stores) was destroyed by fire, of the visit of our new Commander-in-Chief, or of the severe earthquake which nearly shook the church down on our heads. For a time our nerves suffered from such a series of visitations, but they have now regained their elasticity and we are all hard at work at duties and sports.

With all good wishes for 1894,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK RAIKES.

4TH BATTALION.

DEVONPORT,

December, 1893.

DEAR EDITOR,

I think that events that are interesting to those on the spot, must often, in the telling, appear so dull to others, that I wish this task had devolved on some more experienced writer, but I must trust to your clemency, and that of the readers of the CHRONICLE.

We are finishing another year at Devonport, and it is a place that without doubt grows upon one. It is an unpleasant climate, relaxing and depressing, but the proverbial western hospitality has been amply upheld for

our benefit, especially as regards shooting. Pheasants fly fast and high, very high, in this land of sloping coverts ; and I fear we have rather earned the reputation, with one or two brilliant exceptions, of being remarkably good shooters but very indifferent hitters. Still, hardly a week goes by without some of us shooting somewhere (if not someone).

Hunting is an over-rated amusement here ; foxes make for the moors ; on the moors are bogs of the most deceptive description, still a big stud is not required, and a one horse man can manage to amuse himself very fairly, and certainly one of our number, afflicted with short sight, but evincing the most marvellous courage, and mounted on a steed the size of a bull elephant, has been often the combined terror and admiration of the entire Dartmoor field.

There is fishing to be had, too, both river and deep sea, for those who are partial to that latter pastime.

The racquet court, close to barracks, was much patronised in the winter and spring ; but we want one or two youngsters of first-class public school form at that game, badly. Metcalfe and Majendie had a try for the Inter-Regimental Cup at Princes', more with a view to supporting the generosity of the management of that club in presenting the handsome 100 Guinea Cup than with any hope of defeating the holders, Crawley and Eastwood of the 12th Lancers. Our pair was put out by the 7th Fusiliers after a close match, all seven games being played, and precisely the same number of aces being scored by each side.

In January, Howard left us for a time, to take up the duties of A.D.C. and Equerry to H.R.H. Princess Marie of Edinburgh, on her marriage to the Crown Prince of Roumania. Howard's experiences and duties were many and varied, but he carried them out most success-

fully, and returned to us a Commander of the Crown of Roumania, a handsome and unique decoration, about the size of a teacup, which he hangs round his neck on state occasions.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, now Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, left this port in the spring, giving a farewell series of entertainments, amongst them some *Tableaux Vivants*, got up by the Princesses, in which Mrs. and Master Thornton, Mrs. and Miss Nicol, Hanbury, Savile, Harman, and Metcalfe took part. The *Tableaux* were a pronounced success, Hanbury in tights looking his part to perfection, and the legs and feet of "the Boy" Harman, when masquerading as Titania's "Bottom" were much admired.

Summer brought the cricket season round again. All matches have to be played on the garrison ground; it has been made out of solid rock, has six inches of mould and turf upon it, is of limited extent, yet it has five matches a week played regularly on it for four months. Our record you will read about in another part of the CHRONICLE. We did not do so very badly, but were most unlucky in losing our only fast bowler, Corporal Cooper, half way through the season, and thanks to the usual duties and courses were rarely able to put even our limited full strength into the field. In this pastime, too, we sadly want some good new cricketing blood.

We have not had many changes this year. Thornton joined from staff employ in South Africa, Woodhouse on exchange with Sherston, from India, and Beresford, so long associated with this Battalion, after a short stay with the 2nd Battalion, was transferred back again.

We have had to find one Company on detachment since February at a place called Bull Point, about four miles away. A pleasant little detachment it is, with

facilities for golf and clay pigeon shooting, with a very complete little barrack, and it can be got at by road, rail or sea. The Company is relieved every three months.

In August we had to find four Companies, made up to war strength for a march to Okehampton, there to go through field firing, and march back again. Thornton, Woodhouse, Jenner and Beresford, with their respective subalterns, the Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster took part in the operations. The column had to endure marked vicissitudes of climate; the heat on the first three days being intense and much rain falling on the return march. I am happy to say that the Battalion fully maintained the Regimental reputation for marching, scarcely a man falling out, and the few that did being veritable cases of sunstroke. The return of the column was rather interfered with by the sudden necessity for the despatch of troops to the coal strikes in Wales. We did not go, as the authorities thought that the appearance of "red soldiers" would have a more awe-inspiring effect than invisible green on the somewhat truculent and horny-handed miners. In aid of the civil power is generally a thankless task, so we did not miss much, but there is no doubt that the troops from this district were done uncommonly well by the colliery owners.

A scare that we were to lose our General turned out luckily unfounded. We have received much kindness from him during our stay here, while with the energy which distinguishes him, he has turned a bed rock of stone into a smiling garden, where cabbages are produced for the troops of abnormal size and quality.

Wishing the other Battalions, and you, dear Editor, as Happy a New Year as their and your circumstances permit, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES T. E. METCALFE.

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1894.

	Station.	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Totals.
1st Battalion ...	Calcutta ...	29	2	43	37	16	881	1,008
2nd „ ...	Dublin ...	24	2	39	39	16	533	653
3rd „ ...	Peshawar ..	27	2	45	44	13	1,125	1,256
4th „ ..	Devonport ...	24	2	40	40	16	592	714
Depôt	Winchester ...	8	—	23	20	4	169	224
Seconded	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Totals	—	130	8	190	180	65	3,299	3,873

A Draft of 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 98 Private Riflemen sent out on December 13th, by the 4th Battalion to the 1st Battalion, are not included in the above State. Including this Draft, the **Grand Total is 3,974** of all ranks.

RECORD, 1893.

1ST BATTALION.

ON December 31st, 1892, Lord Roberts presented the "Honour and Glory" Shield to the Battalion at Calcutta, in presence of the Division.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Brig.-General F. Lance, commanding Presidency District, on January 12th, 13th, 14th, 1893.

On January 12th, 2nd Lieuts. C. Percival and G. Lysley joined on appointment.

On January 24th, Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton proceeded to England to take command of the 2nd Battalion, on exchange with Lt.-Col. C. St. Paul.

On March 5th, Lt.-Col. St. Paul arrived from England and assumed command of Battalion.

On March 24th, 2nd Lieut. W. R. W. Digby was posted to the Battalion.

On April 2nd, Captain F. Lawrence joined from England.

On April 27th, Lieut. A. D. Stewart was promoted Captain, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

On May 7th, 1893, Major Pemberton was posted to the Battalion on promotion, and joined July 18th, 1893.

On July 18th, Major H. F. G. Forbes proceeded to England, having been appointed second in command to 2nd Battalion.

On September 11th, the following observations by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief on the Annual Inspection of 1893 were received :—

"H.R.H. considers this a very satisfactory report."

The following officers obtained certificates during the year :—

MUSKETRY : Lieut. F. G. Talbot, 2nd Lieut. J. Thresher.

SIGNALLING : Lieut. J. E. Gough.

PASSED IN HINDUSTANI.

Lower Standard, Captain G. Cockburn.

„ „ Lieut. S. C. Long.

Higher Standard, Lieut. S. C. Long.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major H. Wilmot

Bandmaster W. D. Peachey

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermastersergt. W. Morrish

Paymaster-Sergt. (Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.) W. E. Hoggatt

Bugle-Major H. McAllister

Pioneer-Sergt. W. H. Foster

Orderly-Room Sergt. E. J. Baker

Sergt.-Master Tailor W. H. Bourne

Band-Sergt. A. E. Burton

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company, Colour-Sergt. J. Finney

B „ „ „ A. G. Murphy

C „ „ „ E. Kemp

D „ „ „ H. Lacey

E „ „ „ C. F. Leslie

F „ „ „ H. Horsman

G „ „ „ E. Waight

I „ „ „ J. Howard

WAR MEDALS.

8 Officers and 118 Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

Corpl. Yole has the Distinguished Conduct Medal for Burmah.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct Medals :—

Bugle-Major H. McAllister

Sergt. C. Baldwin

Acting-Corpl. F. Dorrell

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One Good Conduct Badge 570

Two " " 174

Three " " 24

Four " " 1

Five " " 1

Total 770

DRAFTS, DISCHARGES, AND TRANSFERS.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Total.
Received from 2nd Battalion	3	2		168	173
Discharged or transferred to Army Reserve ..	4	3		79	86

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who

have re-engaged 69

Number re-engaged during the year 9

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
15.	191.	171.

During the year, three 1st class, seventeen 2nd class, and thirty-six 3rd class Certificates were obtained.

In addition to the foregoing, Corporals Wingate and Clarke, and Acting-Corporals Kingdon and Cross obtained Commissariat and Supply Certificates.

Acting-Corporals Siederberg, Davies, Meikle, Chapman and Chalmers obtained Telegraphy Certificates, and Acting-Corporal Round a Signalling Certificate.

Colour-Sergt. A. G. Murphy and Sergt. W. H. Taylor obtained Musketry Certificates at Pachmarhi.

DEATHS.

Private J. Henley "A" Co., Calcutta, January 15th.

Acting-Corporal H. Spilsbury, "F" Co., Calcutta, May 22nd.

Private G. Norton, "C" Co., Darjeeling, July 11th.

Sergt. E. Kirkby, "I" Co., Dum Dum, September 16th.

Private J. Miller, "I" Co., Calcutta, October 8th.

Private E. Stone, Dum Dum, December 11th.

2ND BATTALION.

January 9th.—The Battalion embarked at Belfast on H.M.S. *Assistance* for conveyance to Dublin. Strength as follows:—19 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 38 Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants, 36 Corporals, 15 Buglers, 593 Riflemen, 37 Women and 73 children.

January 10th.—Battalion disembarked at Kingstown and marched to Dublin. Major Crake's (H) and Capt.

WAR MEDALS.

8 Officers and 118 Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

Corpl. Yole has the Distinguished Conduct Medal for Burmah.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct Medals :—

Bugle-Major H. McAllister

Sergt. C. Baldwin

Acting-Corpl. F. Dorrell

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One Good Conduct Badge	570
Two ,, ,,	174
Three ,, ,,	24
Four ,, ,,	1
Five ,, ,,	1
Total	770

DRAFTS, DISCHARGES, AND TRANSFERS.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Total.
Received from 2nd Battalion	3	2		168	173
Discharged or transferred to Army Reserve ..	4	3		79	86

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	69
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	9

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
15.	191.	171.

During the year, three 1st class, seventeen 2nd class, and thirty-six 3rd class Certificates were obtained.

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January 10th.—Battalion disembarked at Kingstown and marched to Dublin. Major Crake's (H) and Capt.

Hon. W. Coke's (D) Companies were quartered at Portobello. Headquarters and the remaining six Companies at Ship Street Barracks.

January 18th.—Captain M. W. de la P. Beresford transferred to the 4th Battalion. Major Willoughby Verner posted to the Battalion and took over charge of E Company from Captain Beresford.

January 27th.—Marching-in Inspection by Major-General G. H. Moncrieff.

February 17th.—Major E. B. Crake proceeded to Winchester for a tour of duty at the Depôt and handed over charge of his Company (H) to Major Hon. D. Lawless who rejoined Head-Quarters from the Depôt.

February 22nd.—A party of 40 Recruits joined Head-Quarters from Winchester.

March 30th.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton assumed command on exchange with Lieut.-Colonel C. H. St. Paul.

April 20th.—2nd Lieut. W. R. W. Digby, 1st Battalion, attached to the Battalion pending embarkation for India.

May 5th.—Lieut. the Hon. L. W. O'Brien left, having resigned his commission.

May 7th.—Major J. A. Fergusson left on promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

May 17th.—2 Acting Corporals and 6 Private Riflemen posted to the Depôt.

May 25th.—Major H. F. G. Forbes posted as second in command from 1st Battalion.

May 26th.—A draft of 15 Recruits joined Head-Quarters from Winchester.

June 2nd.—2nd Lieut. C. H. G. M. Clarke was transferred from the 3rd Battalion and posted to Captain Hon. W. Coke's (D) Company.

June 17th.—Captain J. S. Cowans was struck off the

strength of the Battalion on being seconded as Staff-Captain at Head-Quarters.

June 17th.—A team consisting of 1 Corporal (Corporal Gunn) and 12 Riflemen won the Prize for Sword Exercise at the Royal Irish Military Tournament from nine other regiments.

July 8th.—Lieut. H. L. Blundell was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

July 12th.—Lieut. S. Mills transferred from the 3rd Battalion and posted to Major W. Verner's (E) Company.

July 7th.—Sergt. C. White appointed Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry, *vice* Sergt.-Instructor Townsend, appointed to the 20th Middlesex (Artists') Rifle Volunteers.

July 27th and 28th.—The Battalion was inspected by Colonel B. B. D. Campbell, Scots Guards, on behalf of Major-General G. H. Moncrieff, in the Castle Garden and the Phoenix Park.

August 12th.—Captain R. J. Strachey posted to the Battalion from the Staff and took command of G Company.

September 5th.—The Signallers of the Battalion were inspected by Colonel Keyser, the Inspector of Army Signalling, and took ninth place in the Army in Order of Merit.

Lieut. A. V. Cowell was Signalling Instructor, and Sergt. Barter, Assistant Instructor to the Battalion.

September 13th.—Six Companies of the Battalion, under Major Verner, formed part of a Flying Column, under Colonel H. L. Dundas, A.A.G., which proceeded to the Curragh. The first day the Column marched unopposed to Bishopscourt, where it encamped in the demesne of Lord Clonmel. The next day the Battalion took part in a field day, which resulted in the Curragh

being reached. During the stay at the Curragh there were several field days, and on the 19th the Column returned to Dublin again, having encamped at Bishops-court *en route*. Only one man (who was taken seriously ill) had to be conveyed in the ambulance during the operations.

September 16th.—Colour-Sergeant Beesley took his discharge after 12 years' service, and went to America, where he had obtained business employment.

October 3rd.—Head-Quarters and six Companies moved from Ship Street Barracks and Portobello Barracks to Richmond Barracks. Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn's (A) Company moved from Ship Street to Portobello.

October 11th.—Major W. Verner's (E) Company moved from Ship Street to Portobello.

October 24th.—Captain H. L. Rokeby's (B) Company proceeded from Richmond to Portobello.

October 20th.—70 Recruits joined the Battalion from Winchester.

October 24th.—68 Recruits joined the Battalion from Winchester.

November 12th.—2nd Lieut. W. R. W. Digby left to join the 1st Battalion in India.

November 21st.—30 Recruits joined the Battalion from Winchester.

December 4th.—Draft of 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 200 Riflemen, under Captain Hon. C. C. Winn and Lieut. L. T. Saunderson, left Queenstown in hired transport *Bothnia* to join 3rd Battalion at Peshawar.

December 14th.—Major H. F. G. Forbes retired, on promotion to half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, having never joined the 2nd Battalion since his appointment. Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney was posted in his place as second in command from the 3rd Battalion.

In December, Captain H. C. Petre left, having exchanged with Captain H. A. N. Fyers, in the 3rd Battalion.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major E. Bull
Bandmaster T. Connor

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermastersergt. A. White
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. T. Whitehead
Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry C. White
Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good
Pioneer-Sergt. J. Payne
Sergt.-Bugler J. Redman
Band-Sergt. F. McGarry
Sergt.-Master Cook J. Tyre
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. S. Drawbridge
Armourer-Sergt. G. Allport

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A	Company, Colour-Sergt. J. Nicholas
B	“ “ C. Cousens
C	“ “ J. H. Eastwood
D	“ “ A. Haymes
E	“ “ J. H. Alldridge
F	“ “ J. Taylor
G	“ “ A. May
H	“ “ L. Goodhew

WAR MEDALS.

11 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 10 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession :—

Colour-Sergt. Nash	Acting-Corpl. Pennington
„ Cousens	Pte. Sheppard
Acting-Corpl. Preston	„ Kilroy
„ Kelly	„ W. Harvey

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One Good Conduct Badge	...	141
Two	„ „	34
Three	„ „	8
Four	„ „	5
Five	„ „	2
Six	„ „	1
Total		191

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	...	...	29
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	...	8

NUMBER OF RECRUITS RECEIVED.

From Rifle Depot	...	225
Enlisted at Head Quarters	...	13
From other Battalions	...	10
From other Corps	...	1
		249

DISCHARGES.

Time expired, invalided, &c....	42
---------------------------------	----

TRANSFERS.

Draft to 3rd Battalion	...	205
To Rifle Depot	...	18
To other Battalions	...	4
To other Corps	...	10
		240

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
10	231	84
No. 1 Group.	No. 2 Group.	
2	1	

EQUIPMENT.

Arm.—303 Lee-Metford. Mark I. Improved. Accoutrements.—Slade-Wallace Valise Equipment, 1888.

DEATHS.

Armourer-Sergt. H. Whiting, March 2nd.
Acting-Corpl. S. Williams, April 3rd.

3RD BATTALION.

February 14th.—Captain Lord Bingham resigned his appointment of Adjutant, and was succeeded by Lieut. Hon. C. E. Walsh.

February 20th.—Extract from Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg :—

“On Captain Lord Bingham resigning the Adjutancy of the Battalion the Commanding Officer desires to place on record his high appreciation of that officer during his three and a half years’ tenure of office.”

March 1st.—Captain J. Sherston appointed D.A.A.G. for instruction at Kasauli.

March 14th.—Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg appointed to officiate as A.A. General, Oudh District.

Major C. H. B. Norcott assumed command of the Battalion.

April 1st.—A Draft from 4th Battalion, under the command of Captain V. A. Couper, which had embarked from England on February 17th, arrived.

April 28th.—Captain T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, D.S.O. seconded on appointment to an Adjutancy of Volunteers. Captain G. F. Leslie posted to the Battalion on vacating Adjutancy of Volunteers.

May 8th.—A B & D Companies, consisting of 280 Non-Commissioned Officers and Riflemen, under the command of Captain V. A. Couper, proceeded by route-march to Cherat for the summer months.

June 17th.—Lieut. H. P. E. Paget died of pleurisy at Peshawar.

June 24th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Hon. C. E. Walsh rejoined from leave in England and assumed his duties.

July 10th.—2nd Lieut. R. C. Machlachlan posted to the Battalion on appointment.

July 14th.—Major H. R. Pemberton posted to the 1st Battalion on promotion, and struck off strength. Captain Hon. C. C. Winn posted to the Battalion on vacating his staff appointment.

July 22nd.—2nd Lieut. Sir E. J. B. Grogan posted to the Battalion on appointment.

August 10th.—Lieut. S. Mills transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

October 23rd.—The Detachment which had been stationed at Cherat during the hot season returned to Head-Quarters, under the command of Captain V. A. Couper, with the exception of forty men, under 2nd Lieut. Gosling, left to do duty.

November 4th.—Party under 2nd Lieut. Gosling arrived from Cherat.

The Battalion inspected by His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief.

November 8th.—Captain H. A. N. Fyers exchanged with Captain H. C. Petre, 2nd Battalion.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major W. H. Davies.
Bandmaster E. J. Richardson.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermastersergt. F. Philpott.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. B. Moody.
Bugle-Major A. Keene.
Band-Sergt. M. Halligan.
Sergt.-Instr of Musketry W. Douglas.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Acting-Sergt. J. Day.
Armourer-Sergt. T. Illing.
Sergt.-Master Tailor J. Teskey.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company,	Colour-Sergt.	W. Sherman.
B	„	„ G. Thomson.
C	„	„ R. Hilliar.
D	„	„ (Vacant.)
E	„	„ E. Hughes.
F	„	„ A. W. McBride.
G	„	„ A. F. H. West.
H	„	„ W. F. Smith.

WAR MEDALS.

27 N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession :—

Bugle-Major A. Keene.
Sergt. G. Wilson.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of—

One Good Conduct Badge	...	546
Two " "	...	282
Three " "	...	12
Four " "	...	2
		<hr/>
		842

RE-ENGAGEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Re-engagements during the year	...	4
Extensions " "	...	16

DRAFTS.

From 4th Battalion	...	106	N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen.
" 2nd "	...	205	" " "

SENT HOME DURING THE YEAR.

Invalids	...	...	...	13
For discharge, time-expired	...	...	...	3
For transfer to Army Reserve	...	...	...	4
To Home Battalions	...	...	...	6
For discharge as incorrigible	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				28

TRANSFERS.

To 1st Battalion	...	...	...	1
To other Corps	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				3

DEATHS.

From Fevers	...	...	...	12
Abscess of Liver...	...	...	...	4
Heat Apoplexy	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Malarial Cachexia	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 19

4TH BATTALION.

On January 14th, Captain M. W. de la Poer Beresford was transferred to the Battalion from the 2nd Battalion, which he had joined on promotion. Captain Beresford took over command of D Company, vacant by the appointment of Captain Hon. H. C. Hardinge to the Musketry Staff of the Army.

On January 28th, Bandmaster W. C. Quinn retired, having completed thirty years' service, nearly twenty of which were spent as Bandmaster of the Battalion; he was succeeded by Bandmaster F. J. Harris, who was promoted from the Sherwood Foresters.

On February 3rd, Major F. S. Thornton was posted to the Battalion, and took over command of C Company on February 27th.

On March 6th, Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Howard rejoined, having been specially employed for two months in attendance on H.R.H. Princess Marie of Edinburgh, on the occasion of her marriage to the Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania. Her Majesty the Queen granted Lieut.-Col. Howard special permission to accept and wear the Order of the Star of Roumania, which was conferred upon him by H.M. King Charles I. of Roumania.

2nd Lieuts. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, E. Lascelles, and G. M. N. Harman were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on February 14th, July 8th, and October 11th respectively.

On May 17th, Captain C. T. E. Metcalfe was promoted to the rank of Major, and was posted to the Battalion on promotion.

On December 13th, Lieut. W. H. Steward joined from the 1st Battalion, having exchanged with Lieut. C. R. Staveley.

The Battalion Head-Quarters were at the South Raglan Barracks, Devonport, throughout the year, but there were sundry movements of detachments.

From January 25th to March 4th, a detachment of 30 Riflemen, under Lieut. C. E. Radclyffe, was quartered at Fort Woodland, about four miles from Devonport, and was employed as a working party.

On January 25th, a Company took over quarters at Bull Point, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Head-Quarters. This detachment was subsequently furnished by three other Companies in succession.

On November 7th, all the Companies proceeded to Tregantle (5 miles) for Musketry, as did numerous parties of Casuals and Recruits.

The following drafts of Recruits joined from the Rifle Depot :—

On January 4th	25	Private Riflemen.
On April 11th ...	22	„ „
On July 14th ...	26	„ „
On August 22nd	95	„ „

The following drafts left the Battalion for India :—

On posting to 3rd Battalion,	106	Riflemen	on Feb. 17th.
On posting to 1st Battalion,	101	„	on Dec. 13th.

On April 6th, a Guard of Honour, under Captain L. L. Nicol, Lieut. C. E. Radclyffe, and 2nd Lieut. G. M. N.

Harman, mounted at the S.W.R. Station to receive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Devonport. In connection with this Guard the following District Order was published on April 10th :—

“H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has desired the G.O.C. to convey to the officer commanding the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade his appreciation of the smart and soldier-like appearance of the Guard of Honour that mounted on His Royal Highness’ arrival at Plymouth.”

The Silver Medal and Parchment Certificate of the Lifeboat Association, together with a donation of £1, were awarded to No. 9,895, Private G. T. Holmes, for gallant conduct in saving life in Southampton Water on May 1st, 1893.

On May 30th, the Band proceeded to London to play at the Regimental Dinner.

On August 7th, the Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Lieut.-General Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., commanding the Western District.

On August 14th, the Battalion marched with a Field Column to Okehampton (three marches), where Field Firing on a large scale was executed. The heat was most oppressive, and the troops suffered considerably from sunstroke ; but only two cases occurred in the Battalion. The field column returned to Devonport on August 21st.

The Inspection of the Battalion Signallers was made on October 5th and 6th by the Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling. The Battalion took tenth place in the Army with a Figure of Merit of 379.56.

Lieut. C. R. Staveley was Signalling Instructor, and Sergeant M. Willis, Assistant-Instructor to the Battalion.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard proceeded to the Austrian Manœuvres in September, as a Staff Officer to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

On September 25th, 4 Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants proceeded to Manchester to attend the funeral of Mr. W. C. Quinn, late Bandmaster of the Battalion, the news of whose death was received with great regret by the Battalion.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major J. Tuck
Bandmaster F. J. Harris

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermastersergt. W. Hoy
Orderly-Room Sergt., Quartermastersergt. A. G. Holt
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry W. Sherwood
Bugle-Major H. Moore
Pioneer-Sergt. J. Walters
Sergt.-Cook R. Crudass
Sergt.-Master-Tailor E. Bell
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. A. Hyde
Band-Sergt. R. Baker
Armourer-Sergt. R. Taylor

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company,	Colour-Sergt. J. Wilson
B	“ “ F. Brown
C	“ “ W. Payton
D	“ “ W. Cleaver
E	“ “ T. Malone
F	“ “ G. Cox
G	“ “ F. Hawksford
H	“ “ J. C. Duff

WAR MEDALS.

10 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 15 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 19 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession :—

Sergt.-Major J. Tuck
 Quartermastersergt. A. G. Holt
 Sergt. J. Grandy
 „ E. Bell
 Pte. W. Plail
 „ M. Scanlon
 „ E. Owen

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One Good Conduct Badge	...	129
Two	„ „	33
Three	„ „	21
Four	„ „	4
Five	„ „	2
		<hr/>
Total		189

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of Riflemen who have re-engaged...	...	...	50
„ „ „	„	during the year...	10

INCREASE DURING THE YEAR.

From Rifle Depôt and 2nd Battalion	...	182
„ 1st Battalion	... ..	9
„ 3rd „	... ..	8
„ other Corps	... ..	3
„ „ sources	... ..	4
		<hr/>
Total		206

DECREASE DURING THE YEAR.

To 1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	101
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	...	106
„ Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	17
„ Rifle Depôt	...	...	...	...	16
„ Militia and Volunteers	...	...	...	...	7
Discharged	...	...	...	...	45
From other causes	...	...	...	...	24

Total 316

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
7	137	88

EQUIPMENT.

Arm, '303, Lee-Metford. Mark I. Improved.
 Accoutrements, Slade-Wallace Valise Equipment, 1888.

DEATHS.

No. 2297,	Private G. Johnson,	April 19th, 1893,	at Devonport.
„ 2537,	„ J. Howland,	„ 23rd, 1893,	„
„ 982,	„ W. Bedwell,	May 8th, 1893,	„
„ 8400,	„ W. Simmons,	June 11th, 1893,	„
„ 2617,	„ H. Hill,	June 28th, 1893	„

DEPÔT.

During the year only 394 Recruits joined the Depôt at Winchester, as against 610 in 1892 and 889 in 1891.

The following is a summary of the ages, heights, &c., of recruits enlisted during the year.

AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 16 years (boys) ...	...	...	1
17 years and under 18 years	...	...	2
18 " " 19 " "	...	...	183
19 " " 20 " "	...	...	86
20 " " 21 " "	...	...	53
21 " " 22 " "	...	...	29
22 " " 23 " "	...	...	19
23 " " 24 " "	...	...	10
24 " " 25 " "	...	...	7
Over 25 years	...	...	4
Total			394

HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 5 ft. 4 ins.	...	...	40
5 ft. 4 ins. and under 5 ft. 5 ins.	...	...	144
5 ft. 5 ins. „ 5 ft. 6 ins.	...	...	120
5 ft. 6 ins. „ 5 ft. 7 ins.	...	...	51
5 ft. 7 ins. and upwards	...	...	39
		Total	394

WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 115lbs. (8st. 3lbs.)	...	...	...	...	8
115lbs. (8st. 3lbs.) and under 120lbs. (8st. 8lbs.)	...	...	...	...	134
120lbs. (8st. 8lbs.)	„	125lbs. (8st. 13lbs.)	...	...	95
125lbs. (8st. 13lbs.)	„	130lbs. (9st. 4lbs.)	...	...	58
130lbs. (9st. 4lbs.) and upwards	...	...	...	...	99
				Total	394

STRENGTH OF (DEPÔT) RIFLE BRIGADE.

			Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File,
On Jan. 1st, 1893	...	...	21	3	193
On Dec. 31st, 1893	...	...	23	4	189

INCREASE DURING 1893.

Joined as Recruits...	...	...	394
Joined from desertion	...	...	7
Transfers from other Corps	...	...	9
Joined from Home Battalions	...	...	36
Joined from Battalions Abroad	...	...	141
			<hr/>
Total			587

The 141 men from Battalions abroad are thus accounted for :—

Invalids, 1st Battalion	...	...	13
„ 3rd „	...	...	15
Time expired men, 1st Battalion	...	...	11
„ „ 3rd „	...	...	4
Army Reserve, 1st Battalion	...	...	68
„ „ 3rd „	...	...	11
Depôt, or Battalion 1st „	...	...	6
„ „ 3rd „	...	...	7
Prisoners, 1st Battalion	...	...	3
„ 3rd „	...	...	2
Other causes, 1st Battalion	...	...	1
			<hr/>
Total			141

DECREASE DURING 1893.

Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Deserted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Transfers to other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Transfers to Volunteers and Militia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Transfers to Home Battalions	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
Struck off strength as not subject to Military Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>

588

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt 1st Jan., 1893...	217
Increase „ „ „ ...	587
<hr/>	
Total at Depôt during 1893 ...	804
Decrease „ „ „ ...	588
<hr/>	
Riflemen at Depôt Dec. 31st, 1893	216

The Battalion Figure of Merit was $\frac{43.17}{49.45}$

“A”—(Captain G. Cockburn’s) Company won the Battalion Musketry Shield.

MATCHES.

Stationed in Calcutta, the Battalion had very little opportunity to fire matches or practise, the range being eight miles away. For the “Honour and Glory” match a team entered, and fired at Dum Dum, but with poor results compared with the shooting last year in the same match. No other matches were fired.

2ND BATTALION.

The Battalion and Recruits were exercised at the Curragh (using Black Powder Ammunition).

Number of Trained Soldiers exercised, 570.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
12	65	282	220

The Battalion Figure of Merit was $\frac{110.10}{44.37}$

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows:—

A—(Captain Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn’s) Company	...	...	...	$\frac{128.21}{49.68}$
B—(Captain H. L. Rokeby’s) Company	...	...	...	$\frac{106.09}{41.70}$
C—(Captain H. C. Petre’s) Company...	...	...	...	$\frac{104.35}{45.75}$
D—(Captain Hon. W. Coke’s) Company	...	...	...	$\frac{109.17}{43.92}$

E—(Major W. Verner's) Company	...	...	...	101.99
				<u>43.05</u>
F—(Captain A. A. Hood's) Company...	...	...	...	110.39
				<u>45.32</u>
G—(Captain R. J. Strachey's) Company	...	...	...	112.94
				<u>44.75</u>
H—(Major Hon. D. Lawless') Company	...	...	...	106.49
				<u>40.23</u>

Field Firing was not carried out owing to there not being any accommodation.

RECRUITS.

Number exercised during the year, 228.

CLASSIFICATION.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
	77	135	16	
Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...
				165.69
				<u>41.84</u>

A team of Young Soldiers under Lieut. G. H. Thesiger and Sergt.-Instructor C. H. White competed for the 'Young Soldiers' Trophy, given by the A.R.A., and were placed second on the list, with a score of 647 points, an average of 80.87. There were 23 competed. This match was shot after only two practices with Cordite Ammunition.

BEST SHOTS OF COMPANIES.

Rank and Name.	Points.
A—Sergeant G. Hodder ...	201
B—Corporal Townsend ...	173
C—Sergeant O. Cunningham ...	152
D—Private Ede ...	162
E—Corporal Hodgson ...	155
F—Private Gibson ...	173
G—Colour-Sergeant A. May ...	182
H—Acting-Corporal Belmont ...	184

BEST SHOT IN THE BATTALION.

Acting-Sergeant R. Foster, "E" Company.

2ND BEST SHOT.

Sergeant O. Cunningham, "C" Company.

CUPS, SHIELDS, ETC.

THE RAMSAY CUP.

Competed for on August 17th, by 41 Sergeants. Distance 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Winner :

Sergeant J. H. West, "H" Company (second time).

TRADESMAN'S CUP.

Open to Battalion. Distance 200 and 500.

Winner :

Acting-Sergeant R. Foster, "E" Company.

BATTALION COMPANY SHIELD.

Winners :

A—(Captain Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn's) Company.

3RD BATTALION.

The Annual Course of Musketry for the year 1892-3 was fired with the Martini-Henry Rifle for the last time.

The best shooting Company was Captain Fyers' (A) Company, with a Figure of Merit of $\frac{45.29}{60.49}$ which thus retained possession of the Battalion Challenge Shield.

BEST SHOT IN THE BATTALION.

Colour-Sergeant W. Sherman.

BEST SHOTS OF COMPANIES.

A—Private Grace.

B—Private W. H. Clark.

C—Private Bedford.

D—Acting-Sergeant Sharley.

E—Bugler Burrowes.

F—Sergeant Hughes.

G—Bugler Bracher.

H—Sergeant Fielder.

We were armed with the Lee-Metford Rifle, Mark I. (improved) early in 1893 and are shooting with the black pellet powder which, in all probability, will remain our ammunition for two years more, there being over 14 million rounds of that commodity to be expended in India. This is a tremendous handicap, especially as one hears on all sides of complaints of cartridges being badly loaded, and judging from the general shooting of the Lee-Metford Rifle at the Central Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association at Meerut, it is to be feared that there must be some truth in the report, many an otherwise good score being spoilt by an unaccountable miss. Martini-Henry Rifles were eagerly sought for by competitors on all sides, among whom were conspicuous the two Sergeant-Majors of Pachmarhi and Chungla-Gully Schools of Musketry, Colour-Sergeants Foster and English, both Riflemen.

The Lee-Metford, however, is a popular weapon with us and we are looking forward to the day when we shall get the smokeless powder.

Early in the year we began practising for team competitions, but owing to the Battalion being on detachment, and also, unfortunately to the prevalence of fever, it was

next to impossible to get any team to practise together regularly.

A number of "possibles" were made at 500 yards and two or three at 600 yards.

The position in all team competitions in Bengal is "standing" at 200 yards.

Herewith some of the scores made at the various meetings at which we have competed.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

INTER-COMPANY VOLLEY MATCH—H.P.S. 168 POINTS.

Major Raikes' (E) Company ...	£4	... 117 pts.
Captain Sherston's (C) Company ...	£4	... 116 „
Major Kenyon-Slaney's (B) Company	£2	... 113 „

LOCAL MEETING, BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Held at Peshawar in November, 1893.

OFFICERS' CUP, 7 ROUNDS AT 200 YARDS STANDING, AND 7 AT 500 AND 600 YARDS.

Team.

Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller.

Lieut. R. Tryon.

2nd Lieut. G. H. Morris.

„ „ Hon. C. F. Napier.

Total score, 328 points ; Average 82. 2nd in Order of Merit ; the East Lancashire winning with a score of 333, and average of 83.02.

VOLLEY AND INDEPENDENT FIRING MATCH, AT 500 AND 300 YARDS.

Open to sections of 10 men per Company. Time allowed 3' 30" including charging magazines.

Capt. Fyers' (A) Company ... 1st.

Capt Couper's (D) Company ... 5th.

Capt. Sherston's (C) Company 6th.

Individual prizes were won by several N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, Pte. Bailey of F Company obtaining the Silver Medal for the best aggregate score in the Battalion, being also third for the Bronze Medal of the Association with the excellent score of 236 out of a highest possible score of 275 points. His score included a "possible" at 800.

We stood 7th in Order of Merit for the "Honour and Glory Match," out of 119 teams.

4TH BATTALION.

The Battalion again fired throughout the year on the Tregantle ranges, six miles from barracks, difficult of access and seldom available for private practice. Thanks, however, to the coal riots in South Wales, to which the remaining regiments of the garrison were sent, the two teams managed to get ten days' good practice, and the results were quite as good as could have been expected. The remainder of the Battalion, however, except at the Rifle Meeting referred to below, had never fired off their rifles since the Annual Course of the preceding year, which no doubt accounts for the large number of third-class shots.

WESTERN DISTRICT MEETING.

Was held in June at Tregantle, the Battalion doing exceedingly well, winning 133 prizes, representing more than £44. The Battalion Team, out of two team matches open to it, won one and was second in the other, losing by two points only, whilst the undermentioned won 1st or 2nd prizes :—Corporals Harford and Wallingford. Privates Guest, Wallingford, Moss, Tonn, Rich, Peterkin, Skinner.

ARMY SIXTY MEETING.

Lieutenant Savile alone represented the Battalion in this competition and took 25th place.

ARMY MEETING, ALDERSHOT.

Lieutenant Savile won prizes to the value of ten guineas, including 2nd prize in rapid firing at 200 yards with Martini-Henry rifle.

Corporal Wallingford won 1st prize in rapid firing at 200 yards, using Lee-Metford carbine; 1st in rapid firing at 500 yards, winning the Rushmore Cup; 2nd in the Running Man Competition; 3rd in the Grocers' Cup, and other smaller prizes.

BISLEY.

Lieutenant Savile formed one of the Army Long Range Eight, took 2nd prize in the Carrington (600 yards M.H.), and won prizes in six other open competitions. Corporal Wallingford won the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, value £70 (open to all comers at 600 yards), making the highest possible score, and also took prizes in eight other open competitions to the amount of £20.

In the "General Eyre," Corporal Wallingford and Sergeant Atterton took 4th prize.

Acting-Corporal White won a prize value £4 in the Army and Navy Cup Competition.

The best shots in each Company were as follows :—

				Score.
A	Company	{	Lieut. Congreve	189
		{	Corpl. W. Harding	182
B	"	{	Lieut. Savile	190
		{	Acting-Corp. R. White	178
C	"		Acting-Corp. W. Gibbons	156
D	"		Acting-Sergt. C. Churcher	186

					Score.
E Company	Sergt. J. Atterton	...	...	...	175
F	„ Pte. J. Moore	...	...	...	170
G	„ Pte. W. Wright	...	...	...	182
H	„ Pte. W. Bushell	...	...	...	166

Best shot in Battalion—Sergt. Instructor W. Sherwood, score 198.

THE MONTGOMERY CUP.

Fired at Tregantle the day before firing off for the Queen's Cup and resulted in an average of 84.75. The best scores were made by Corporal Wallingford, who obtained 101 out of the possible 105, and Sergt.-Instructor Sherwood, 90.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Fired at Tregantle, on September 2nd, in very good weather. Score as follows :—

Corpl. Wallingford	...	98
Lieut. Congreve	...	95
Sergt.-Instr. Sherwood	...	92
Lieut. Savile	...	89
Bugler Griggs	...	84
Sergt. Churcher	...	84
2nd Lieut. King	...	80
Pte. Deaves	...	79

Total 701 Average 87.62.

The results, published in December, placed the Battalion fourth out of 98 competitors, the winning team making an average of 91.25.

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP.

Was also fired at Tregantle, on September 9th and 10th, in fairly good weather only. The team made the good

score of 656, an average of 82.00, which resulted in our gaining, for the third time, the Cup and first prize of £12; there were 58 entries.

Captain of Team, Lieut. W. Congreve.

Sergeant-Instructor, W. Sherwood.

The Team was composed of 2nd Lieutenant King, Acting-Corporals Berner and White, and Privates Smart, Lewis, Allen, Rich, and Chapman.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP.

A Revolver Match. Was fired in Raglan Barracks by a team composed as under :—

Lieut. Savile	...	...	38
Lt.-Colonel Howard	...	...	36
Capt. Woodhouse...	...	...	30
Capt. Jenner	...	...	28
Lieut. Dawson	...	...	22
Lieut. Harman	...	...	28

Total 182

This score won the Challenge Cup and a money prize of £25. There were 55 entries.

Captain L. L. Nicol's Company (A) was, for the second year in succession, the best shooting Company retaining the shield.

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

A—(Capt. L. L. Nicol's) Company	...	...	...	131.97
				54.88
B—(Capt. E. M. Woodhouse's) Company	...	...	...	123.44
				59.19
C—(Major F. Thornton's) Company	...	...	...	114.75
				62.95
D—(Capt. M. Beresford's) Company	...	...	...	113.98
				51.80

E—(Major C. J. E. Metcalfe's) Company	...	...	$\frac{119.72}{54.12}$
F—(Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue's) Company	...	...	$\frac{112.70}{62.00}$
G—(Capt. A. V. Jenner's) Company	...	...	$\frac{124.37}{58.60}$
H—(Capt. Hon. E. Hanbury's) Company	...	...	$\frac{120.29}{52.04}$

The Battalion Figure of Merit was $\frac{119.89}{56.92}$, 666 men being exercised.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
8	104	413	141

190 Recruits were exercised during the year with a Figure of Merit of $\frac{165.54}{56.66}$.

DEPÔT.

The result of the Annual Course of Musketry for 1893 at the Depôt was very fair, 191 men being exercised with a Figure of Merit of 133.32 in the practices for classification and a percentage of 50.74 in the Field Practices.

Of the 191 exercised, 27 were marksmen. At the several shooting meetings of the year the Rifle Depôt were, on the whole, very successful. At the Hampshire County Volunteer Meeting, held at Browdown in June, in the "All Comers" match at 200, 500 and 600 yards, there were seven competitors from the Rifle Depôt, six of whom took prizes; Corporal Wilson, Rifle Brigade,

winning the 1st prize of £5 with the fine score of 102 out of a possible 105, Private Pocock 2nd prize with 94 points, and in the range prizes in connection with the same competition, several prizes were taken by us, notably, Sergt.-Bugler Williams 35 (1st), Corpl. Wilson 34 (2nd), Private Pocock 33 (3rd), all at 600 yards, and Corpl. Wilson 35 (1st) at 500 yards.

At the Army Rifle Meetings, Aldershot, the Rifle Depôt were fairly successful, both individually and collectively; individually, the eight representatives of the Depôt won about £30 in money prizes. In the team matches we won one 1st prize and one 2nd.

In the Lee-Metford Trophy, open to teams of eight from the Army, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, we won the 2nd prize after a very exciting match, being beaten by the Scottish Rifles by six points only. In this match Private Pocock, Rifle Brigade, was top score with 94 points, Quartermastersergeant Hennessy coming next with 93; 14 teams competed.

In the Martini-Henry Trophy (same conditions) we won the 1st prize, a cup presented by J. H. Steward and £4; the next team to us were 28 points behind. Corporal Wilson headed the scores with the fine total of 96, Private Pocock, Quartermastersergeant Hennessy and Sergt.-Inst. of Musketry Bowden, Rifle Brigade, also shot well.

At the Bisley Rifle Meeting, in the "Army and Navy Challenge Cup and Prizes," the six competitors from the Rifle Depôt were all prize-winners (about £16 between them), Sergt.-Inst. of Musketry Bowden heading the list with 64 points at 200 and 500; Quartermastersergeant Hennessy 63, Private Pocock, Corporal Wilson, Sergt.-Bugler Williams, 60 each, Quartermastersergeant Line 59.

In the competition for the "Humphrey" Challenge

Cup, presented by Sir William Humphrey to the Hampshire County Volunteer Rifle Association—Teams of eight, ten shots at 500 yards—we won the second prize, being beaten by the 3rd V.B. Hants Regiment. Sergt.-Inst. of Musketry Bowden headed our team with 47 points, Quartermastersergeant Line 46.

ON A COLLECTION OF MEDALS WON BY RIFLEMEN.

The 2nd Battalion have during the past year, become possessed of a very complete collection of medals won by non-commissioned officers and private riflemen of the Regiment.

To Colonel Slade is due the credit of having conceived the happy idea and, further, of having collected the greater part of the medals.

The collection, of which an illustration is given in the frontispiece of the CHRONICLE, although not quite perfect, is probably one of the most complete Regimental collections in existence, and no pains are being spared to make good the few existing deficiencies.

Most people are aware that, with the exception of the Waterloo Medal (which was granted almost immediately after that campaign), there was no general issue of medals to the subordinate officers, or to the rank and file of the British Army, for services in Europe, until 1848-9, in which year the Queen was pleased to order that a general service War Medal, commonly known as the "Peninsular Medal," and bearing the dates 1793-1814, should be granted to all survivors of the great wars of that period. It is clear that in 1849, fifty-six years after the first action and thirty-four years after the last action for which the medal was bestowed, the number of survivors entitled to receive it must have borne but a small proportion to those who fought in the many campaigns in the beginning of this century and end of

the last. Great care was taken in the issue of this medal, and every claim had to be made by the officer or soldier himself, and no medals were issued to the relatives of deceased officers or men.

Whilst engaged in making researches on the subject, I obtained the following information from the War Office as to the issue of medals to the surviving Riflemen in 1848-9 and also to the survivors of the 5th Battalion 60th, which latter may be of interest to our comrades in the King's Royal Rifles as well as to ourselves.

PENINSULAR MEDALS.

60th Foot and old 95th Foot (Rifles).

Medals.						60th Foot.	Old 95th Foot (Rifles.)
Number issued with	14	clasps	...			none	1
"	"	"	13	"	...	1	3
"	"	"	12	"	...	1	13
"	"	"	11	"	...	1	24
"	"	"	10	"	...	none	25
"	"	"	9	"	...	none	41
"	"	"	8	"	...	1	54
"	"	"	7	"	...	3	57
"	"	"	6	"	...	2	73
"	"	"	5	"	...	2	73
"	"	"	4	"	...	5	49
"	"	"	3	"	...	3	87
"	"	"	2	"	...	13	86
"	"	"	1	"	...	9	104
Total number of Medals issued ...						41	690

NUMBER OF SURVIVORS

Who claimed and were granted the Peninsular Medal in 1849, belonging to the 60th Foot and old 95th Foot (Rifles), for the following actions:—

Actions.	60th Foot.	95th Foot (Rifles.)
Roleia	11	41
Vimiera	13	107
Corunna	4 *	192
Talavera	11	10 *
Busaco	10	160
Barrosa	—	111
Fuentes d'onor	7	151
Albuhera	3	—
Ciudad Rodrigo	11	289
Badajoz	9	301
Salamanca	8	308
Vittoria	15	403
Pyrenees	12	294 *
St. Sebastian	—	58 *
Nivelle	4	161
Nive	7	164
Orthes	8	298
Toulouse	11	421
Total number of clasps issued for above actions	144	3,469

Note.—The asterisk * denotes that the battle is one which is not worn on the Appointments of the Corps, as a Regimental "Honour."

One of the reasons for the small numbers issued to the 60th was owing to their 5th Battalion, which served in the Peninsula, having been broken up into detachments during some part of the War and attached to different

divisions in the Army, an arrangement which, although it added to the possible number of actions at which they could, with justice, claim to have been present, obviously prevented any considerable number of men taking part in any one engagement. A second reason was because of the constitution of the Corps, *i.e.*, composed of Germans and other foreigners who were not allowed to serve in the United Kingdom in peacetime; thus on the disbanding of the 5th Battalion in 1818, a considerable number joined the 2nd Battalion at Quebec, and on this Battalion being re-numbered the 1st and brought to England in 1824, the foreigners forming the bulk of the Battalion were discharged or transferred to the Battalion remaining in Canada. Hence, it is quite possible that in 1848-9, when the medal was issued, some of the old soldiers of the 5th Battalion 60th living in Germany or America were unable to put forward their claims. Another reason for the great difference in the numbers issued to the 60th and 95th is of course accounted for by the fact that only one Battalion of the former (the 5th) took part in the Peninsular battles, whereas the latter had all three Battalions engaged throughout the war.

In "Tancred's Historical Record of Medals," it is stated that two, and two only, of the survivors of the great war made good their claim to be granted 15 Peninsular bars; one of these was a private in the 45th, and the other a German, Daniel Loochstädt of the 5th Battalion 60th and King's German Legion. But on looking up the latter case, it appears from the War Office Records that Loochstädt really belonged to the King's German Legion and that it was whilst serving in that Corps that he won his 15 clasps. The men of the K.G.L. were all shown on their original Corps for which they had been attested and hence Loochstädt's name appears on

the medal roll of the K.G.L. (which was made out by a Board of General Officers in Hanover) with the name of his former Corps (60th) opposite to it.

I shall now describe the medals, which are arranged chronologically according to the dates of the battles for which they were granted. Commencing at the left hand top corner as one looks at the case of medals, the first in the collection, that for "Copenhagen, 1801," dates back to the earliest days of the "Rifle Corps," before it was assigned the numeral, "95." On this occasion, Colonel the Hon. William Stewart commanded the troops (the 49th Foot and a company of the Rifle Corps) which embarked on Lord Nelson's Fleet; this Company was Captain Sidney Beckwith's and consisted of two Lieutenants, one 2nd Lieutenant and 109 Riflemen. At the battle the men were distributed as sharp-shooters throughout the Fleet, and thus it came about that some were on H.M.S. "St. George," and others on H.M.S. "Isis" under Lieutenant and Adjutant Grant, who was killed. Our Regimental Records at the Horse Guards show that a medal for the battle of Copenhagen was *refused* by the authorities on the grounds that Sir Hyde Parker's Squadron was not present, and it was thought that it would cause jealousy to give a medal to Nelson's ships and not to Parker's. But in 1848, a medal with clasp for "Copenhagen" was given to the survivors who claimed it, but after searching the Records, two, and *two only*, of the Riflemen seemed to have come forward and received it. These men were Pte. Hugh Pasley, who served on board H.M.S. "Isis," and Pte. James Stiff, who served on H.M.S. "St. George." From enquiries recently made, the Admiralty are unable to say whether the medal given to soldiers serving on board-ship was the Naval or the Military medal; hence this medal in the collection must be viewed rather as a memento of the

battle in which our Riflemen fought under Lord Nelson, than as a medal actually issued to and worn by a Rifleman, as is the case with all the other medals in the collection.

We now come to the series of Peninsular medals. Before dealing with these separately, I must call attention to the confusing element in the subject of "medals and clasps" and "Honours" granted to Corps, caused by the fact that several of the most cherished "Honours" borne by different Regiments, although inscribed on their colours or worn on their appointments, were not considered worthy of being "honoured" by the bestowal of a medal or clasp.

Under this category may be mentioned the gallant defence of Tarifa made by the force under Colonel Skerrett, during the winter months of 1810-11. The British Garrison consisted of the 47th and 87th Regiments and two Companies of the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles (Captain Cadoux's and Jenkins's). The French invested the place on December 20th, 1810, and on December 31st attempted an assault, which was repelled. The two Companies of Riflemen bore their share in this "great and splendid exploit," as Napier styled it. The Regiments which took part in the defence of Tarifa were granted the honour of carrying "Tarifa" on their colours, but no clasp was ever issued for it, and as only the two Companies of the 95th Rifles were engaged, the Regiment did not receive any tangible reward for this service.

It is a point worthy of note, and one which gives rise to considerable reflection, that some Corps, which had Companies detached, were granted the privilege of carrying the names of the action in which they took part, thus denied to the 95th. Thus the 5th Battalion of the 60th was granted no less than fifteen Peninsular

“Honours” (including “Busaco,” which was not given until 1881), whereas the three Battalions of the 95th were only granted fourteen. A reference to the War Office return of medals issued to the survivors in 1849, given on page 151, will show at a glance what a remarkable difference there is between having been present in force, and fought in an action, and being granted the “honour” of carrying the name of the battle on the regimental appointments.

The ostensible reason given is that, unless the headquarters of a corps were present at any particular engagement, that particular “Honour” was not granted to it, but this rule, like most hard-and-fast rules, has resulted in many instances, in the most extraordinary anomalies.

As a further example, the actions of Almaraz and of Arroyo-dos-Molinos, although borne on the colours of several of the regiments engaged at those places, were not commemorated by the granting of any clasp.

When the issue of the War Medal was sanctioned in 1848, 21 clasps in all for the Peninsula were approved; of these, three, viz., “Sahagun,” “Benavente,” and “Sahagun and Benavente” for the cavalry actions of 1808-9, were, from the nature of things, issued to cavalry alone, and that in very inconsiderable numbers. Of the remaining eighteen battles and sieges distinguished by a special clasp, one, and *one only*, that of “Albuhera,” was not shared in by the 95th Rifles, thus reducing the number at which they were present to seventeen; of these seventeen only fourteen were granted as “Honours” to the Rifle Brigade, to be worn on their appointments, but for all that the Regiment was present at the other three, either in part or as a whole. These three were “Talavera,” “Pyrenees,” and “St. Sebastian.” As is well known,

the Light Division arrived too late for the battle of Talavera after its historic forced march of 62 miles in 26 hours. But detachments of the 1st and 2nd Battalions under Captain Bunbury were present at the battle, and in 1849, just 40 years afterwards, there were ten old Riflemen still living who claimed, and were granted, the medal for Talavera. One of these medals is now in the Battalion collection. The clasp "Pyrenees" which was given for the various actions between July 28th and August 2nd, 1813, is perhaps the most remarkable example of how "Honours" were granted to corps. The 95th were not only present in the fighting in the Pyrenees, but all three Battalions were incessantly engaged between 15th July at Santa Barbara on the south of the Pyrenees until 13th December at Bussassari on the northern side, losing during this period, five Officers and 77 Riflemen killed, and 26 officers and 387 Riflemen wounded (many of whom subsequently died). This was the total reported loss, but the returns for the action at the Bridge of Yanci and the Storming of St. Sebastian, are, according to the Official Reports, admittedly imperfect. Deducting from these total losses, those which were incurred in the battles of the Nivelle on November 9th, and of the Nive on December 10th, there still remains a list of three Officers and 66 Riflemen killed, and 13 Officers and 236 Riflemen wounded in the actions in the Pyrenees, although the Rifle Brigade *to this day* does not carry Pyrenees on its appointments. Some idea of the numbers of all three Battalions engaged may be gathered from the fact that in 1849, no less than 294 old Riflemen were granted the clasp for "Pyrenees." One of these latter, that of Corporal J. Tomlinson, inscribed "95th Foot, Rifles," is now in the collection.

We now come to the third and last clasp, that for the Storming of the St. Sebastian on the 31st August, 1813,

for which desperate service 50 volunteers under a subaltern were taken from each Battalion. So far as the returns go, two Officers and 24 men were killed or wounded, and in 1849, 58 of the survivors claimed and were granted the clasp. The medal in the collection bearing this clasp is also Corporal Tomlinson's.

All the same St. Sebastian is a name not included in the fourteen Peninsular "Honours" of the Regiment.

Still more galling to all true Riflemen is the fact that the action of Tarbes, fought on the 20th March, 1814, just before the final battle in the long Peninsular War (that of Toulouse), was never recognised by the authorities as worthy of a place in the roll of Peninsular victories.

Here, as is well known, all three Battalions attacked a formidable position held by the greater part of General Harispe's Division. The French were posted on the hill-side so as to be able to deliver three tiers of fire, and as usual, covered their position with swarms of light troops. The three Battalions of the 95th advanced in skirmishing order and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, ending in the French being driven from the hill, over the hill and into the plain below. Napier describes how "the French charged with great hardiness, and being encountered by men who were not accustomed to yield, they fought muzzle to muzzle." In the space of an hour the whole position was captured. The remainder of the Light Division was in reserve ready to lend a helping hand, but were not required. A Light Division Officer who was in reserve this day, writing independently about it said: "nothing could exceed the manner in which the 95th set about the business." In this, the "Regimental Fight" *par excellence* of the British Riflemen, the casualties amounted to 12 Officers and over 80 Riflemen killed and wounded. Let us hope that some day, the name of "Tarbes" may be added to the long list of Riflemen's victories!

The second medal in the case, with eleven clasps, beginning with the first action of the Peninsular War, Roleia, and ending with the last, Toulouse, comprises ten of the Regimental "Honours," and an extra one, that for Talavera, already alluded to.

The third medal with eight clasps has two "Honours," not included on the first medal; viz., Nive and Nivelles, and two extra clasps for Pyrenees and St. Sebastian already described.

The fourth, with four clasps has one "Honour," Barrosa, not already reckoned.

In Sergeant Bedford's group in the lowest row the remaining Peninsular "Honour," that of Fuentes d'honor, is to be found.

Thus these four medals comprise clasps for the whole fourteen "Honours," at present carried by the Regiment, as well as the three extra ones, not thus carried but for which medals were issued to the Riflemen for their services in these battles. As already stated, one clasp, that for Albuhera, is the only one of the eighteen granted for the war which was not gained by our Riflemen.

The Waterloo medal, in the centre of the top row, is that issued to "Luke Miller, 2nd Battalion 95th Regiment of Foot." The large steel ring upon which it hangs is as it was originally issued, although many of the recipients seem to have provided themselves with a bar in place of the ring. Whilst engaged in medal hunting during the past year, several Waterloo medals on similar steel rings have come under my notice.

Number six, the "South Africa, 1853" medal as it is styled, was issued for the Cape Wars of 1834-36, 1846-7, and 1851-3. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade served in both the latter, generally known as the First and Second Kaffir Wars. This particular medal was granted to Pte. Robert Green, 1st Battalion, to whom also the Crimean

medal with three bars for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish Medal belonged. These two latter are inscribed "R. Green, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade," showing that this man was one of the hundred volunteers from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion.

A certain number of Riflemen were given the clasp for Balaklava, but so far we have been unable to obtain one.

This Turkish medal is inscribed "*La Crimea*" and is one of the "Sardinian" Turkish medals issued to our men, as is shown by the fact that the flag of Sardinia is next to that of Turkey, in place of the British flag, as is the case in the ordinary "British" Turkish medals which are inscribed "Crimea, 1855." The reason for this issue of a Sardinian Medal to a British soldier is as follows:—The Turkish vessel, carrying a large consignment of British medals, was shipwrecked, and the deficiency thus caused was made up by the issue of many Sardinian Turkish medals (of which there was a surplus). A few French Turkish medals with the Turkish flag and Tricolour together were also served out to our men.

The Indian Mutiny medal, with clasp for Lucknow, was that given to the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, which were engaged throughout the campaigns of 1857-8. This completes the top row. The first medal in the second row is the same as the Mutiny one, but with the clasp for "Central India"; this was granted to the Camel Corps under Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross), consisting of 100 men from the 2nd, and the same number from the 3rd Battalion. The same pattern medal and clasp were also issued to the 3rd Battalion for the Central India Campaign.

The "Indian Frontier" medal with the clasp "North West Frontier, 1864," was won by the 3rd Battalion for

the expedition against the Mohmunds, which commenced in November, 1863, and terminated with the action of Shubkudder on 2nd January, 1864, upon which occasion Colonel Macdonell (afterwards General Sir A. Macdonell), commanded the force engaged.

The next medal, that for the Ashanti Campaign of 1873-4 with the clasp for "Coomassie" was granted to the 2nd Battalion.

The Indian Frontier medal with clasps for "Jowaki, 1877-8," as also the Afghan medal with clasp, "Ali Masjid," were won by the 4th Battalion.

The Egyptian medal with clasp for "The Nile, 1884-5," and "Abu Klea," and the Khedive's Bronze Star, were given to the detachments of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, which, with the 60th, served to make up "the Rifle Company" of the Mounted Infantry, during the Nile Expedition and which accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart in the march across the Bayuda Desert.

The Indian Frontier medal, with clasps for "Burmah, 1885-7" and "Burmah, 1887-9," was issued to the 1st Battalion. The 4th Battalion also received the medal with the clasp for 1887-9, and only recently a general order has been published announcing the further issue of a third Burmese clasp for 1889-90, which some of the 4th Battalion will no doubt receive in due course.

With the Burmah medal, the chronological series of medals for the present ends. It is interesting to note that with the exception of the uneventful "twenties" and "thirties" of this century, ever since the Corps was raised in 1800, some portion of it has been engaged on active service during every decade.

We now come to the third and last row of medals. These are examples of what have been won by individual Riflemen.

The first group is that of Sergt. Stephen Bedford,

2nd Battalion, 95th Regiment of Foot, and opens out a curious phase in the history of war medals.

To the Waterloo medal granted in 1815 is attached a flat silver bar bearing on one side the inscription, "2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.," and on the other, "S. Bedford, Serg." Above is a plain double bar inscribed "Monte Video" and "Peninsula."

It must be borne in mind that the Peninsular medal with six clasps was not issued to Sergt. Bedford until 1849, and hence the *raison d'être* of these bars on the Waterloo medal.

It appears to have been the custom in some Corps for the Officers or for private individuals, to give the men who had got the Waterloo medal, bars to show that they had fought in other campaigns. For example, in the 52nd Light Infantry, a special pattern clasp, bearing the word "Peninsula," suspended from a bugle, was given by the Officers.

The custom of granting private clasps, and, indeed, private medals was very commonly practised at the end of the last century, and continued to be so until about 1820. In Tancred's "Historical Record of Medals," this matter is fully described. Thus the medals commemorating the great victories of the Nile and Trafalgar were presented by private individuals. Sometimes permission to issue such medals was granted by the Sovereign, at other times it was purely a Regimental affair. Thus the Officers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers presented silver medals to their N.C.O.'s who had served with distinction in the Peninsula, and in 1819 the 42nd Highlanders gave a medal with a flat clasp of precisely similar pattern to that attached to Sergt. Bedford's medal, and with the name of the men similarly cut on it.

Again the 88th Connaught Rangers obtained Horse Guards' permission to grant Regimental medals to their

men. This was done in a most complete manner. Those men who had been in twelve general actions in the Peninsula were awarded a silver Maltese Cross ; those who had taken part in six to eleven actions, received a silver medal, whilst those who had been in one to five, received smaller silver medals.

Seventy crosses, one hundred and forty-five large and two hundred and seventeen small silver medals were thus issued.

As regards the workmanship of these clasps of Sergeant Bedford's, it is interesting to note that the clasp on Sergeant James Himbury's "Forlorn Hope" medal for St. Sebastian, figured on page 352 of *Tancred*, is identical in form and in the lettering used, to Bedford's, and the names in both cases are very roughly cut in the same place and in the same style. Hence, these clasps for Monte Video and Peninsula were most probably issued to Sergeant Bedford by the Officers of the Battalion.

As regards Monte Video, our records show that eleven Sergeants were granted silver medals under the sanction of the Duke of York, for their gallantry at the storming of that place. The Horse Guards' Roll shows that eight Sergeants (Cullum, Fair, Hoult, M'Gibbon, Ross, Small, Staples, and Thorpe) actually received this medal.

When the 2nd Battalion was at Belfast in 1892, a recruit named Tresham was in possession of a medal for Monte Video, which had been given to his grandfather, John Tresham. Private Tresham is now serving in the 1st Battalion in India, and the medal is described as being a thin silver one of small size on which is engraved a wreath and the words "Monte Video" and "Sergeant Tresham, 1807." As some doubts were expressed as to the genuineness of Tresham's medal and also of Stephen Bedford's, recourse was had to the Public Record Office, which stood me in such good stead in 1890, when

engaged on "The First British Rifle Corps." Here, after a little search, in the "Pay List of Detachment 2nd Bn. 95th Foot, 25th Dec. 1806—24th March, 1807, commanded by Thomas Christopher Gardiner," I found in the roll of Captain James Macdonald's Company, the names of Sergeants Cullum and McGibbon, also of Privates John Tresham and Stephen Bedford.

This was encouraging, as it unquestionably established the fact that there *was* a Stephen Bedford and also a John Tresham with the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion in South America during the period in which the storming of Monte Video took place, both serving in the same Company as two of the Sergeants who received the special medal already referred to. In the next Quarterly Pay List (25th March to 24th June, 1807), which is headed "Colonel Coote Manningham's Regiment, stationed at *Colonia*" (*sic*), Stephen Bedford and party all still figure. In the next, that of 24th Sept. (which included the disastrous action of Buenos Ayres on July 5th), Sergeants Cullum, McGibbon and Thorpe, and Ptes. Stephen Bedford and John Tresham all draw their quarter's pay. In this Company, one Bugler and nine Riflemen are noted as having "become non-effective" through "death" on 5th July, and a Sergeant and Private as having died subsequently from wounds.

In Captain George Elder's Company, Sergeants Fair and Ross (two more of the eight Sergeants who got the silver medal) drew pay; whilst in a vacant Company, "Lieut. Cadoux in charge," Corporal Staples figures. It will thus be seen that these Pay Lists enable one to follow with the greatest precision the movements of every individual man at any given time.

In December, 1807, our friends Stephen Bedford and John Tresham still figure.

Lieutenant Cadoux afterwards commanded a Com-

pany at the defence of Tarifa, and was subsequently killed at the Bridge of Vera in August, 1813.

The next in the row is the Sardinian medal, granted to Pte. T. Tarrant of the 1st Battalion, who also won the Crimean medal with four clasps, viz., Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol and the Turkish medal. Two other Riflemen also received this Sardinian decoration.

The centre group of six medals represents those won by Private Joseph Bradshaw, V.C., who was granted the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol. The Foreign decoration in this Rifleman's group is the French Military medal. The remaining medals are the Crimean, with three clasps, the Indian Mutiny with clasps for Lucknow and for Central India, the Turkish medal, and the Long Service and Good Conduct medal. This remarkable group is so far incomplete in that Bradshaw's ordinary war medals were lost, and it has been necessary to fill their place with those won by other Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion and whose names are inscribed on the medals. It is hoped that the missing medals may some day be recovered, and once more placed with the Victoria Cross and French Military medal gained by this distinguished Private Rifleman.

The next decoration is the French Military medal already mentioned, and which was issued to about twenty Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Riflemen for distinguished services in the Crimea. Following it is the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour; this, usually an Officer's decoration, was granted to three of our Riflemen in the Crimea, viz., to Pte. Francis Wheatley—who also received the Victoria Cross and the Distinguished Conduct medal—and to Sergeant Timothy Murphy (who likewise received the Distinguished Conduct medal), and to Sergeant J. Andrews.

Lastly, we come to the Good Shooting badges worn

for so many years in the 2nd Battalion ; the gold one was that held by the best shot in the Battalion for the year, and the Silver badge, one of the eight held by the best shot in each Company.

These inducements to good shooting were issued at a time when the Army (with the exception of the 60th and ourselves) was armed with "Brown Bess," and no such things as Hythe or Annual Musketry Courses or good shooting pay were known.

In case any past or present Riflemen should come across any medals won by Non-Commissioned Officers or Private Riflemen which are not included in the collection here described, it is hoped that they will communicate with the Editor of the CHRONICLE.

The following are some of the medals "wanted" :—

- 1, Lord Nelson's Medal for Copenhagen.
- 2, Monte Video.
- 3, Storming of St. Sebastian.
- 4, Distinguished Conduct in the Field.
- 5, "Meritorious Service."
- 6, Royal Humane Society.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

THE FRENCH CHASSEURS-À-PIED.

Having been asked to write something for the CHRONICLE about our friends and brother Riflemen, the *chasseurs à pied* of the French Army, I send the following hasty notes, trusting that they may be of interest to some of our readers.

Some years ago there was a talk of abolishing all "special troops" in France, the argument being that as all regiments were now recruited and armed alike, there was no longer any reason for retaining special distinctions between corps.

Time, however, and the experience of manœuvres, have shown that there are numberless occasions on which rifle battalions, properly educated in the best traditions of rifle regiments, have a special field of activity, possibly of even greater importance than in the old wars, and that an army which can rely upon the help of rifle battalions of the proper sort will have a great advantage over another not similarly provided with a dashing lot of lusty green-jackets.

Well, now, as to recruiting, the *chasseurs* begin with a bit in hand of us, as they start with recruits of 21 years of age, and although the men have only three years' service, they have no weeds or immature lads who have to be spoon-fed before they can take their places in the ranks. The "class," that is, the yearly contingent, joins early in the year, and long before the autumn manœuvres in September they have been put through drill and musketry, and are considered fit for service. This is another point in their favour, as men

don't come dribbling in at odd times, making the drill-sergeant's hair turn prematurely grey.

Next, as to organisation, there are 30 active battalions at present, and the tendency is to increase these numbers.

All *chasseur* battalions are quartered in the post of honour on the German and Italian frontiers, with the exception of a few that will be moved up when barracks are ready for them. Twelve of these are posted on the Italian frontier, and equipped for mountain warfare in the Alps. They wear a loose pea jacket with pockets and a wide collar, which can be turned up to protect the ears against cold; iron-grey cloak reaching below the knees with a hood attached; dark blue jersey, iron-grey trousers, with dark blue cloth putties, and either helmet or "*beret*," the former resembling our Indian pattern, and the Basque "*beret*" being a sort of glorified Tam-o'-Shanter; ankle-boots with plenty of strong nails, and an iron-pointed Alpenstock. This is a good workmanlike kit, giving free play to neck, chest and knees, in fact, the sort of kit one would like to wear on a shooting expedition in the hills, and the men are workmanlike, too, and know their trade.

The uniform of the other battalions is similar to that of the French line infantry, except that the trousers are iron-grey instead of red, yellow piping and badges, green fringe epaulettes, &c. Like the rest of the infantry, they wear the great coat in the field in all weathers, winter or summer, and they carry, in addition to the usual articles in the pack, iron-rations, ammunition, &c.; a tin cup and spare pair of shoes, which are a great addition to the men's comfort in the field; collapsible canvas buckets, and little hand coffee mills, are also carried by squads.

Nearly all battalions have now been increased to six companies per battalion, with a peace strength of close on

1,000 men ; they are therefore ready to start for the front at a few hours' notice, unlike the majority of the other regiments, which take three or four days to mobilise.

Behind these 30 active battalions, a similar number of reserve *chasseur* battalions will probably be formed in war time : they will consist entirely of men who have served in the active battalions and understand their traditions. Behind these again there are a number of territorial battalions. The twelve mountain battalions are the first line of defence on the Alpine frontier, ready at very short notice to occupy the passes leading to Italy. These corps detail certain "free squads" of picked men, to act in place of cavalry in the mountains, scouting far ahead, carrying despatches, and so on. These mountain battalions are right good men, they know all the tracks in the hills in their particular section of the frontier, and will be a hard nut to crack for the Italian Alpini who guard the frontier on the other side, and are good men too. The mountain battalions are supported by mountain batteries and detachments of engineers, forming what are called Alpine groups : food and ammunition are carried by mules.

On the German frontier, the *chasseurs* will probably act with the cavalry, supporting them when necessary, insuring their success or covering their retreat, no light job in face of the numerous and formidable German Cavalry. The *chasseurs* have made such a name for themselves at this sort of work in peace manoeuvres, that French Cavalry rarely move without them. But to carry out this important duty with success, the *chasseurs* must be able to march—to march well and to march long. Side by side with ordinary drill and musketry, the *chasseurs* are therefore given long, hard and continuous training in marching : this training is progressive, both as to distances and weights.

Taking everything, a *chasseur* has to carry some 60 lbs., and the mountain battalions even more. Nothing but long and continuous training can make men physically capable of carrying these great weights and covering long distances. There is no secret talisman to success in marching and no royal road to learning to march except training, and the only training for marching is to march, and march, and march.

The French Infantry never keep step on the march except in towns or on parade; they just shuffle along, well closed up but in a "go as you please" fashion, much in the style of the Yankee pedestrian Weston.

When a battalion is called on for some special effort the men drop their packs and take nothing but rifle, ammunition and water bottles; very long distances are often covered under such circumstances in a very short time, and I have seen a company of the 3rd *Chasseurs* do 5 miles 500 yards in 47 minutes, the rest of the Battalion being up within the hour. For this sort of forced march picked men are taken and trained to run long distances; few troops can beat the French at this sort of game.

So you see, that our comrades across the water fancy themselves a bit as light troops, and don't intend to get "left" when the order comes to "go."

Now that I have told you all these somewhat dry details you may want to know how I think our boys will frame alongside or in front of our old rivals, in Sussex or Norfolk say, or in some foreign town or place which must be left to the imagination.

Well, I honestly don't think that we can expect in time of peace to get men, voluntarily recruited, to go through the severe course of training to which the little *chasseurs* are subjected; although we can and no doubt are doing much to equalise matters even in this direction.

But our battalions are, we may fairly say, better commanded, better disciplined, smarter, and more accurate in movement, and have a more efficient body of young officers and N.C.O.'s. The French have too many old Officers promoted from the ranks to form a really homogeneous Corps of Regimental Officers, and I am quite sure that our N.C.O.'s are smarter, better up to their work in the field, and better able to act on their own initiative in a tight place.

All this, of course, may perhaps be a matter of opinion, but the question of the skill of the individual rifleman with his weapon is not a question of opinion, but of fact.

This is our strong point, and if we cultivate this superiority now, as in the past, we shall infallibly beat the French whenever we meet them in anything like equal numbers, so long at least as we regard musketry as a means and not an end.

If you look through our military history, and I don't care whether you take land or sea actions, you will find that our superior marksmanship, partly natural and partly acquired, has told its tale from Crécy to Agincourt, from Agincourt to Ramillies, from Ramillies to Waterloo, and from La Hogue to Trafalgar.

Even our genial friend Marbot confesses, after ruminating over the question for a long time, that our skill in shooting was the main cause of the French defeats in the Peninsula, and if you turn to the sea you will find, in every action of the old war against the French Republic and First Empire, that the French were invariably knocked out of time by the severe losses their crews suffered from the fire of our seamen gunners, which were out of all proportion to the losses their fire caused us.

The French Infantry are now admirable in the field, quiet, steady, and well in hand, while in the attack they have all the old dash and impetuosity of their predecessors.

If they ever come over here to pay us, what I hope may be in every respect, a flying visit, we are told that we are going to sit on the North Downs and dig pits and trenches, and goodness knows what all, and let the Johnny Crapauds "lead off." Now this would be a most unriflemanlike proceeding! I firmly believe, after watching the French closely for some years, that you cannot possibly play the French game better than by sitting tight in face of an attack, and if we ever let a French army deploy in peace and quiet, and get their heads loose, they will prove a bad lot to beat. They are twice men in the attack, and just half men when thrown back upon the defensive, and, if one can put many of the Peninsular battles against this, one can put the whole of Marlborough's battles on the contrary side. No! if the red breeches ever come here, we must hammer them day after day and hour after hour, and never cease worrying them; we must just "weave in" and "keep on punching." Of course we shall get into a mess now and then, but that doesn't matter if we clear the way, and we shall always have comrades at hand to pull us out of scrapes.

CHARLES à COURT.

“A VERY AMUSING PLAYTHING.”

The above expression, harmless in itself, but very disparaging when applied to a military body, I found in a letter, written by Lord Cornwallis in the year 1800, and it expresses his opinion of Colonel Manningham's Rifle Corps, better known since, first as the 95th, and now as the Rifle Brigade. It appears that his Lordship, who was then Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, was asked to report on a project for drafting men from Line Regiments in that country to form a Rifle Corps. His reply was that he should be unwilling to weaken the Line by any such measure; but that if he were overruled, fifteen or twenty men only should be taken from each Regiment, and that in the new Corps only ten per cent. should be armed with rifles. In support of this advice he quotes a certain Colonel Würmb, who seems to have commanded a Corps of German Jägers in the American War of Independence, twenty-five years before; and who had requested that firelocks should be substituted for the rifles with which his men were armed.

Lord Cornwallis' views, however, were not accepted, and the Rifle Corps was raised in spite of him. In writing to Major-General Ross from Dublin, on the 24th October, 1800, he complains that, “we have given between 3,000 and 4,000 men from the Fencibles to the Line and to Colonel Manningham's Rifle Corps, which last *is a very amusing plaything!*” Lord Cornwallis was no military amateur, but an experienced soldier of many campaigns, and one who must have seen in America the power of the rifle in the hands of men who knew how to use it. But he was not alone in his prejudice against

this weapon, and it was many years before its merits obtained more than partial recognition. I do not know whether he ever changed his mind about Riflemen; he did not live long enough to see how in the Peninsula the "amusing plaything" developed into a terrible weapon of unsurpassed excellence in war.

N. G. LYTTELTON.

THE ACTION AT THE BEREA.

[The following letter from 2nd Lieut. Henry Gore Lindsay (now Lieut.-Colonel retired) to his father, is of interest to Riflemen as affording an admirable account of the sharp fight at the Berea in the second Kaffir War, in which action the Company of the 1st Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Hon. Leicester Curzon (afterwards General Hon. Leicester Smyth) bore so conspicuous a part.—ED.]

ORANGE RIVER,

January 4th, 1853.

MY DEAREST FATHER,

I think I told you in my last letter that we were all going on the expedition against Moshesh, but when the Governor arrived at Blinkwater, where we were waiting for him, he decided on only taking one Company of ours, as some Hottentots had been stealing cattle from Beaufort, and he was afraid of leaving too few troops in that part of the country. Well, luckily for me, my Company (which Leicester Curzon commands) was the one ordered to go with the Governor; so on the 10th November we left with him; we had nothing but mule waggons, so as to get on fast. The Governor had his Cavalry escort, and twenty-five men of the 2nd Queen's, who go

in the waggons : we had to make very long marches to keep up with him. We marched to Whittlesea in three days and two hours of the fourth day (seventy miles odd) ; here we halted for a day and a-half, and the Governor made peace with the Tamoubkie Kaffirs. We then started for Burghersdorf (116 miles), which we did in five days ; here we caught up the troops. The Infantry was here divided into two Brigades ; the 1st, under Lieut.-Colonel Macduff, 74th Regiment (four Companies of the 2nd Queen's and four of the 74th) ; the 2nd Brigade, under Major Pinkney, 73rd Regiment (three Companies 43rd, three Companies 73rd, and one Company Rifle Brigade), one hundred in each Company. The Cavalry formed another Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Napier (12th Lancers and Cape Corps). The Artillery consisted of two Horse guns and rockets, which were divided among the Brigades. We then started for Platberg, having to cross the Orange and Caledon Rivers, which were luckily fordable ; we arrived at Platberg on the 13th December ; having marched about 400 miles. The day we arrived here, Moshesh's two sons came to meet us. The Governor would not see them. Assistant-Commissioner Owen went to Moshesh's place with them, and Moshesh came the next day to see the Governor ; they had a conference, in which His Excellency told Moshesh that, unless he brought in the fine (cattle) in three days from that time, he would go and take them. Moshesh promised to send it. On the third day, only 3,600 head of cattle came in ; and so, on the 19th December, the Governor moved on the 2nd Brigade, Cavalry, guns, and rockets to the Caledon (which had been on our right hand from where we had first crossed it). Here we formed camp, expecting the rest of the fine to arrive ; two Companies from the 1st Brigade accompanied us, the rest remained at Platberg to take care of the cattle

that were there. The fine not arriving, the Governor ordered the 2nd Brigade, Cavalry and guns to cross the river, leaving the Company from the 1st Brigade to guard our camp. At daylight on the 20th, we crossed on a pontoon; no one seemed to expect a fight. The Governor, with two Companies 43rd, a Troop of Lancers, the two Horse guns, and his own Cavalry escort, started to go round a large, square mountain, keeping in the valley at the bottom of the hill; well, he went round to the right as we faced the hill, so as to reach the bottom of Moshesh's hill (Saba Bossego), always keeping in the valley. He ordered Eyre, with the third Company 43rd, the three Companies 73rd, and ourselves to go up this hill (at the top of which we saw herds of cattle), to cross over the top of it, taking cattle as we went, and to go down the other side of it, and meet him at Saba Bossego. He ordered Napier to go round the valley at the bottom of the hill, keeping away to the left; it was impossible for either guns or Cavalry to get up the mountain. Although I call it a large, square hill, the sides of course were very irregular. Well, Eyre advanced towards the hill, keeping to the left, till he arrived at the left angle of the hill, as we there stood. He sent the Light Company 73rd up the hill to the left, as we faced it. We then turned the corner of the hill, and he sent us up it; he himself went still further along the left face of the hill, round some jutting out ledges of rocks, out of our sight, and then went up himself. I describe the movements of all as I heard them afterwards; but, of course, at the time I did not know anything beyond my own Company. When he ordered us to ascend our part of the hill, we could see the Kaffirs sitting on the rocks from half-way up the hill to the top of it. We received orders not to fire till fired at, and the best men to the front. So off we started, Curzon and I leading, of course, being able to go

faster than them, as we did not carry the weight they did. We kept well under cover of the rocks, which were very steep, and the men had to drag each other up. About a third of the way up the hill we came to a kind of plateau, cut in the side of the hill. The instant Curzon and I showed our heads above the rocks as we were clambering up on to this plateau they fired a volley at us, hitting the rocks all around us. We then waited a bit, till the men got breath, and then went on as fast as we could, firing as we went. At this time they were collected in some large rocks at the top of the hill to our left as we went up, so that we had cover from the rocks. I was on the right, Curzon on the left. I then observed a large party of mounted men galloping to my right so as to out-flank us, so I made a rush for the top of the hill with three or four men to take up a position, so as to defend our right. We saw six men on horses standing still at the top; I and the men with me fired at them and knocked over two of them; the others left their horses and got behind the rocks. I had just gained the top of the hill about the same moment as the Kaffirs, trying to get on our right, did, when some of the 73rd Light Company appeared, and we drove them from the hill. Curzon drove those on the left off at the same time. The Kaffirs all had horses, and galloped away. We killed seven Kaffirs, and took thirteen horses with saddles and bridles. The 73rd killed four; they were not opposed till at the top, when they arrived so opportunely for us. We only had one man grazed, and some trigger-guards knocked off. When we looked round us, we could see a large plain of about four square miles, with small hills and hollows; and about two miles from us we could see herds upon herds of cattle, and what we imagined to be the Cavalry beyond them. Here we received an order to go straight on, and join the rest of our party at a rise

that was pointed out to us ; so we went to till we came to a village in a hollow. We were collecting cattle, goats, sheep and horses, in a kind of skirmishing order. We burnt the village, drank milk, and took whatever we could find. We were then fired at from some bushes ; we rushed in ourselves and the Company of 73rd all mixed together, and killed thirty-eight Kaffirs, quite close fighting ; in some instances hand-to-hand with sword and bayonet fixed. We lost two men here ; one of ours and one 73rd and another 73rd man wounded with an assagai. We then joined Eyre and the two Companies 73rd and one of the 43rd with him. Here we found that what we imagined were our Cavalry were large parties of mounted Basutas drawn up in squadrons, and we also heard that Eyre had gone up the hill, losing one man, and that when he saw the quantities of cattle, he had galloped to turn them, with half-a-dozen Lancers and fifteen Cape Corps who were with him and Captain Faunce, D.A.Q.M.G., that they had been surrounded by mounted Basutas—poor Faunce, a Sergeant, and two Privates (Lancers) and three Cape Corps were killed, and Eyre had to cut his way back to the Infantry. We then advanced in skirmishing order at them, but whenever we got within 300 yards of them they turned away. We collected as much cattle as we could drive and went down the other side of the mountain to the Governor. When we joined him nothing had been heard or seen of the Cavalry. The Governor then began to fix upon a place to bivouac ; whilst he was doing this we could see the Basutas collecting round us in large numbers, all mounted. The Governor selected a small village or kraal, on the slope of a hill, exactly under the steep side of the hill we had been under all the morning. Above the kraal, on a round hill was another kraal, this the Governor meant also to occupy. To go up to this kraal

we had the side of the mountain on our right hand, and about 300 yards to our left hand a low ledge of rocks. The cattle were put into some round stone enclosures in the lower kraal—about 400 yards above the lower kraal, between it and the upper one, two Companies of the 73rd were extended—their right on the mountain; we had been on their left on the low ledge of rocks facing Saba Bossigo between which and us were numbers of Kaffirs drawn up in squadrons. The Governor with his Cavalry, the guns and the 43rd were down about 400 yards below the lowest kraal with their arms piled; well, the instant they began to move up towards the kraal, the Basutas advanced on all sides in the Governor's rear, our front, and down to the upper kraal. They kept up a heavy fire on us from three sides—there were Kaffirs even on the top of the mountain above us, but too high to hurt us much. We knocked over a great many of them and after about an hour they retired. Then Colonel Eyre advised the Governor to have the bivouac in the upper kraal, which he agreed to. Well, the instant they began to drive the cattle out of the kraals they were in, to bring them to the upper one, the Basutas appeared all round us as if by magic. They charged into the kraal we were moving to, and occupied it, and opened a heavy fire on us from it. They charged up to the kraals where the cattle were, in beautiful order. The "Retire" was then sounded, the Governor, Staff, guns, Cavalry and cattle covered by the 43rd, advanced up towards the upper kraal. We still held our position till they had all passed us, when there we kept our left back, bringing us at right angles to our former position, so as to cover the whole. The instant we left our ledge of rocks they charged up to them. At this moment Curzon saw one of our men lying at the rocks we had left, so he and I with two men ran back to him; we found that he was shot

through the head ; we tried to lift him, but could not, so we pulled off his pouch and took his rifle ; just as we had done so, the Kaffirs got up to the top of the ledge, so we had to run back to our men as hard as we could. Whilst we were returning this way, the Company of the 73rd facing the upper kraal, charged it with the bayonet, dislodged the enemy, and took up a position on the other side of it. The Governor, cattle, guns and Cavalry then went into it, whilst we and the 43rd retired through one another in regular order, lying down and keeping the enemy back, all in skirmishing order. We in this way, retired on our position, at times charging them back till we stopped at the upper kraal, forming a square of skirmishers all round it. They then charged at us from every side, coming close up to us trying to get back the cattle. Colonel Eyre then went round to us all, warning us not to yield an inch of ground, and to reserve our fire. It was quite dark by this time ; they then made a charge at us from every side simultaneously, and when they were within about thirty yards we fired volleys at them, and the guns opened with canister. This effectually drove them off ; we could see the loose horses running close up to us. This fight had gone on for four hours without cessation—we had none of us tasted a morsel of food the whole day—so you may imagine we were pretty well done. We lay on our arms all night ; and next morning marched back to the Caledon. We then heard that the Cavalry had taken about 6,000 head of cattle and lost thirty men ; two small parties of men had gone hunting cattle too far from the rest and got cut up. We lost three men killed and one wounded. One poor fellow of mine got shot through the body as we were returning to our bivouac, and I and one of the men dragged him up to it, and he died in the night. The day we arrived at the Caledon, Moshesh sent in for peace, having had fight-

ing enough. The men that came in with the message, told us that there were 7,000 men at us that night; we had about 900. Moshesh's brother was killed in the fight, and about 600 killed and wounded, and numbers of horses were shot; there has never been such a hard fight in South Africa. The Governor accepted peace. Some say he was right, some wrong. The traders and store-keepers abuse him because they expected to make fortunes by the troops being up here for some time. We are gradually getting over the river, in boats and in pontoons. In the last part of the fight there were eight of the 43rd wounded, and one officer (Annesley); three of ours killed, two of the 73rd, and one wounded. Wellesley, A.G., wounded. I am very glad I was there, and got all right through it. Lieut.-Colonel Eyre praised Curzon and our men tremendously. He mentioned Curzon in General Orders; he certainly deserved it. Several pack-horses were shot; luckily Curzon's and mine got through all safe. We are now to sweep through the Amatola, and I hope, finish the war. Things have been quite quiet whilst we were away.

Your affectionate son,

HENRY GORE LINDSAY.

P.S.—I enclose you the Order issued by the Colonel.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, RIFLE BRIGADE (*Upon the return of the Company after Berea.*)

FORT BEAUFORT,

22nd January, 1853.

The Colonel commanding the Battalion is very happy that the return of the Company of the Rifle Brigade,

under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. Leicester Curzon, from the country beyond the Orange River, and forming part of the force employed against the Basuta Chief Moshesh, gives him the opportunity of expressing to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of this detachment, his sense of the good service they have done, and his best thanks for the maintenance of the high character of the Battalion. When desertion in some regiments forming part of the force, has prevailed to an extraordinary extent, no soldier of the Rifle Brigade has left his ranks, evincing a good sense and spirit, very gratifying to the Colonel, as well as to every individual interested in the good name of the Regiment, and this Company, after a long and toilsome march, and a sharp action against a numerous enemy, where their bravery and good conduct received the expressed approval of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, commanding the Brigade, has returned with increased reputation to its Headquarters with the loss of three gallant soldiers, Acting-Corporal James Howard, Privates Joseph Carr and William Boffin, who fell on the field in performance of their duty and whose death the Colonel deeply laments.

SOME CRIMEAN NOTES.

HOW THE RIFLEMEN COVERED THE SAP.

On the night of September 1st, 1855, Captain Balfour, with Lieut. Carey, in command of 2 Sergeants and 48 Riflemen, volunteers from all the companies of the 2nd Battalion, was sent as a party to cover the front of a sap being pushed out from the fifth parallel in the trenches. The protection by a covering party of this sap, so as to permit of the work of the sappers and working parties, was at that period of the siege of great importance, and the Russians had shown by their tenacity in attacking (sometimes successfully) our working parties that they attached very considerable importance to the work carried out at this point. They had, in the latter part of August inflicted severe losses on our working parties, by which they were more or less discouraged.

It was about dusk when the order was given to rush the Russian stone screens and a rifle pit; Lieutenant Carey moving down a ravine to the right of the sap with 23 men, so as to flank the Russians near a cave, and Captain Balfour taking them in front. The Russians were running out to occupy the ground already indicated, but stopped and opened fire, by which Lieutenant Carey¹ was very severely wounded, also Sergeant Hangwood, who greatly distinguished himself. One man was killed

¹ Died of his wound at Malta.

and about 14 or 15 wounded then and during that night. On the Russians retiring, the Riflemen occupied their position and extemporised cover by moving over some of the stone screens for their protection, originally put up by the Russians. These afforded them some cover from rifle fire, but not from shot or shell. Some of the screens were knocked over by the Russian shot from the Redan.

The Russians crept up very near to the Riflemen during the night, but finding them on the alert, left them quiet until daylight.

A few days after this affair, on the 5th of September, the same sap near the ravine was covered by Captain Balfour, two Sergeants, and 50 Riflemen which led to favourable notice of the conduct of the party by the officer commanding Royal Engineers in the "advance" that night.

On this occasion the Riflemen got to the screens before the Russians. They (the Russians) made a demonstration by coming out from the left of the Redan, but after an exchange of shots left the party quiet until daylight. Sergeant Cherry (a zealous and most valuable N.C.O.) was severely wounded, one man killed and seven or eight men wounded. Some of the Riflemen were struck by splinters from our own shell, but this, owing to being near the enemies works, was unavoidable.

In the "Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol," part ii., p. 516, this gallant and well-timed exploit is thus described:—"I partly attribute this [success] to the very judicious manner in which Captain Balfour of the Rifle Brigade posted his sentries and picquets; they were about forty yards in advance of the sap and occupied a small stone screen on the ridge, originally built by the Russians. Had Captain Balfour waited until the position

he was to occupy had been pointed out to him by the Field Officer, which did not occur until some time after eight o'clock, I do not believe that we should have succeeded in performing any work.

“Signed, A. COOKE, Captain R.E.

“September 3rd, 1855.”

Colonel Colville, with reference to the above says: “I perfectly remember hearing at Head-quarters next morning, the great satisfaction expressed by the Engineers with Captain Balfour’s conduct.”

NOTE.—The 2nd Battalion casualties on the 1st September and 5th September were:—

3 Riflemen killed.
1 Officer wounded (died).
2 Sergeants wounded.
34 Riflemen wounded.

—
Total 40 casualties.

This is approximate and includes men who were wounded in the trenches as well as in the open.

DARING CONDUCT BY A RIFLEMAN AND A ZOUAVE.

The late General Sir Alfred Horsford used to relate how at the Battle of Inkermann a Rifleman of the 1st Battalion and a Zouave worked together far in advance of their comrades, and succeeded in reaching a point near where some Russian guns were in action, whence they fired on the gunners and appeared to do considerable execution. At first their position was not detected but they afterwards were seen, and either a gun was turned on them or they were “mobbed” by the Russians.

THE SECOND BATTALION AT THE ALMA.

In our account of General Sir William Norcott's services in last year's CHRONICLE, the Companies which formed the left wing of the 2nd Battalion under Norcott at the Alma were incorrectly given. Captain Newdigate's (now General E. Newdigate-Newdigate, C.B.) Company was with the left wing, and Captain (now Colonel) the Hon. William Colville's Company was with the Head-quarters wing.

As is well known, both wings eventually united on the Russian position.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE IN THE CRIMEA.

The manner in which our Regimental forefathers in the 1st and 2nd Battalions made their presence felt in the Crimea appears to have deeply impressed the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. In 1879, when Colonel L. V. Swaine was presented to him at St. Petersburg, he made the same remark to him as he did to Sir Martin Dillon, as narrated in last year's CHRONICLE.

Having asked Colonel Swaine to what regiment he belonged and receiving as reply "The Rifle Brigade," he at once said: "Your men were the first to fire at me in the Crimea."

It is rumoured that the Colonel's first inclination was to apologise for their bad shooting powers, but probably it occurred to him that he was no longer the blunt swash-buckler only, and that it behoved him to veil his thoughts in diplomatic language. At any rate, he replied "*Monsergneur, c'était peu poli!*"

MEMOIR OF HUGH HANNAN.

PRIVATE, RIFLE BRIGADE.

Hugh Hannan, one of the most forward of the many forward men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions in the Crimea, was born in the 1st Battalion, in which his father was at the time serving. Hannan's father came from the North of Ireland, with which place the 1st Battalion had, at one time a very large connection; he was one of the old long-service soldiers, and had several sons in the Army, and one of these was killed in action.

Hugh Hannan stood between 6 feet 2 inches and 6 feet 3 inches, and was the tallest man in the 2nd Battalion; his great size, combined with his high courage and reckless daring in the field, and also, sad to relate, his turbulent conduct in quarters, caused him to be one of the best known Riflemen in the Regiment.

He served with his father and a brother in the 1st Battalion during the second Kaffir War of 1852-3.

He was one of the hundred who volunteered to the 2nd Battalion on the outbreak of the Crimean War; and he served with it throughout the whole Siege of Sebastopol.

He subsequently served in the same Battalion throughout the Indian Mutiny.

He repeatedly distinguished himself in the Cape War, also at the battle of the Alma and on subsequent occasions.

At the Alma, when the advance on the Great Redoubt was made, Major Norcott and some of his wing

were the first to reach it. Here they found a gun limbered up, standing in the battery, but Norcott, as he used to himself relate, gave no thought to it, and was only intent on getting the Riflemen to man the exterior of the work and to hold it against the Russians, who were advancing to re-take it, and had already driven in the few men who had pushed on to the top of the slope. The Riflemen at first seized the gun and Hannan marked it, but on being ordered to line the work and relinquish it, some of Colonel Lacy Yea's men, who came up shortly afterwards, marked "7th Fusiliers" on it. As the main British attack fell back before the advance of the Russians, Norcott's small party had also to retire, Hannan and one, Charles Demer being amongst the very last to do so.

During the siege of Sebastopol on one occasion the Russians had surprised and driven back a piquet (not of Riflemen). Captain Fyers, who was on piquet in the 5-gun battery at the time, and was engaged firing at a strong body of Russians to his front, suddenly found himself taken in reverse by the fire of the Russians, who had surprised the neighbouring piquet. He at once collected a few men and went straight at the Russians at the piquet house and drove them out.

Hannan in his pride of strength endeavoured to take a Russian Rifleman, whom he had overtaken, prisoner, and, dropping his rifle and bayonet (for the men then carried the *Minié* rifle and bayonet), grappled with him. But Hannan's opponent was as large and as powerful as himself. They fell to the ground wrestling, the Russian seizing hold of the blue neckerchief which all the men then wore, screwed it up, and was drawing his short sword to finish off Hannan, when Ferguson (Hannan's comrade and rear-rank man) shot the Russian. But Hannan's pride was hurt, and to the end of his career he

stoutly maintained that the charge he had made with Captain Fyers, combined with the fact that he had his great coat and blanket rolled horse-collar fashion round his body, had blown him and prevented him setting forth his full strength. For his war services at the Cape, Hugh received the medal, and for the Crimea, the medal and three clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field." General Sir G. Brown sent him a present of £5 for an act of gallantry before Sebastopol. He also received the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp. He was the right-hand man of "Letter L" Company (now "Letter E,") 2nd Battalion.

In 1862 he was discharged to a pension of 9d. a day on account of ill-health, after over 14 years' service in the Regiment. He died in 1886 from disease of the lungs.

Before dying he desired his wife to send his Crimean medal to Sir Martin Dillon, and this is now in the Men's Library of the 2nd Battalion, together with his photograph.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

These speak for themselves. It was the intention of the Committee to present to the readers of the CHRONICLE, plates showing the Officers, Warrant Officers, Staff and Colour Sergeants of each of the four Battalions in the year 1893.

In the case of the 1st Battalion this has been done most successfully, and in addition, a plate representing the 1st Battalion Cyclist Club recently started at Calcutta, is given.

WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERGEANTS, AND COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

1ST BATTALION.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Colour-Sergeant Kemp. | 11. Colour-Sergeant Finney. |
| 2. Sergeant Legg. | 12. Pioneer-Sergeant Foster. |
| 3. Sergt. Bourne (Orderly-Room Clerk) | 13. Armourer-Sergeant Webster. |
| 4. Colour-Sergeant Horsman. | 14. Sergt.-Inst. of Musketry Hoggatt. |
| 5. Orderly-Room Sergeant Baker. | 15. Mr. Peachey (Bandmaster). |
| 6. Colour-Sergeant Lacey. | 16. Sergeant-Major Wilmot. |
| 7. Bugle-Major McAllister. | 17. Quartermaster-Sergeant Morrish. |
| 8. Band-Sergeant Burton. | 18. Colour-Sergeant Leslie. |
| 9. Sergeant R. Thompson. | 19. Colour-Sergeant Howard. |
| 10. Colour-Sergeant Waight. | 20. Colour-Sergeant Murphy. |

CYCLISTS, 1ST BATTALION.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Schoolmaster W. Smith. | 7. Quartermaster-Sergeant Morrish. |
| 2. Sergeant Steward. | 8. Colour-Sergeant Kemp. |
| 3. Sergeant Filbee. | 9. Colour-Sergeant Finney. |
| 4. Colour-Sergeant Waight. | 10. Sergeant W. Legg. |
| 5. Colour-Sergeant Howard. | 11. Colour-Sergeant Murphy. |
| 6. Sergeant Arnand. | 12. Sergeant Thompson. |

The 2nd Battalion had several officers detached on duty at the Curragh for musketry and at various "Courses," but all these present at Head-quarters at the time of the annual inspection, appear in the plate.

WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERGEANTS, COLOUR- SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS.

2ND BATTALION.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Colour-Sergeant Cousens. | 7. Sergeant Thorogood. |
| 2. Sergeant Hodder. | 8. Sergeant West. |
| 3. Colour-Sergeant Eastwood. | 9. Sergeant Dalton. |
| 4. Acting-Sergeant Saunders. | 10. Sergeant Hartley. |
| 5. Acting-Sergeant Fry. | 11. Sergeant Howard. |
| 6. Acting-Sergeant Jarvis. | 12. Sergeant Hitchcock. |

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|--|--|
| 13. Sergeant Sier. | 29. Acting-Sergt. Eastmead (Signaller). |
| 14. Sergeant Cunningham. | 30. Bugle-Major Redman. |
| 15. Sergeant Scheurer. | 31. Pioneer-Sergeant Payne. |
| 16. Acting-Sergeant Brooks (Band). | 32. Colour-Sergeant Nicholas. |
| 17. Sergeant Barter (Signaller.) | 33. Colour-Sergeant Haymes. |
| 18. Sergeant Tyre (Master Cook). | 34. Sergeant-Master-Tailor Good. |
| 19. Sergeant McGarry (Band Sergt.) | 35. Colour-Sergeant Goodhew. |
| 20. Sergeant Clarke. | 36. Mr. Connor (Bandmaster). |
| 21. Acting-Sergeant Webb. | 37. Sergeant-Major Bull. |
| 22. Acting-Sergeant Davis. | 38. Mr. Bills (Canteen Steward). |
| 23. Sergeant Barnes. | 39. Quartermaster-Sergeant White. |
| 24. Colour-Sergeant May. | 40. Colour-Sergeant Taylor. |
| 25. Sergeant Betty. | 41. Sergeant-Instructor White. |
| 26. Sergeant Ashman. | 42. Colour-Sergeant Whitehead (Ord.
Room Sergt.). |
| 27. Sergt. Drawbridge (Ord. Room Clk.) | 43. Colour-Sergeant Nash (Mess Sergt.) |
| 28. Acting-Sergeant House. | |

The above group is from a photograph by Sergeant West and Corporal Smith of the 2nd Battalion.

Unfortunately, the 3rd Battalion was broken up during the hot season, and there were other difficulties in the way of getting the photographs taken, but it is hoped that they may be sent for reproduction in the next number of the CHRONICLE.

The 4th Battalion Officers' group comprises every single officer on the strength of that Battalion at the time, and hence is of especial interest.

The group of Warrant Officers, Staff-sergeants and Sergeants was taken early in the year and there have been, of course, some changes since; it contains a portrait of the late Mr. Quinn, for so many years band-master.

WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERGEANTS, COLOUR-SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS.

4TH BATTALION.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Acting-Sergeant Worthing. | 23. Acting-Sergeant Boniface. |
| 2. Bugle-Major Selston. | 24. Colour-Sergeant Brown. |
| 3. Sergeant Wood. | 25. Sergeant Cox. |
| 4. Sergeant Parbuck. | 26. Mr. Hawksford (Canteen Steward). |
| 5. Sergeant Owen. | 27. Acting-Sergeant Francis. |
| 6. Sergeant Willis. | 28. Sergeant Crudass (Master Cook). |
| 7. Colour-Sergeant Cox. | 29. Sergeant Cross. |
| 8. Colour-Sergeant Malone. | 30. Sergeant Moore. |
| 9. Colour-Sergeant Wilson. | 31. Colour-Sergeant Hawksford. |
| 10. Sergeant Cleaver. | 32. Quartermaster-Sergeant Frost. |
| 11. Sergeant Atterton. | [33. Army-Schoolmaster Hussey.] |
| 12. Sergeant Thair. | 34. Sergeant-Major Tuck. |
| 13. Sergeant Smitham. | [35. Lieut. and Adj. H. Majendie.] |
| 14. Sergeant Master-Tailor Bell. | 36. Mr. Quinn (Bandmaster). |
| 15. Colour-Sergeant Hoy. | [37. Army-Schoolmaster Sugden.] |
| 16. Colour-Sergeant Malone. | 38. Sergeant Holt. |
| 17. Sergeant Payton. | 39. Sergeant Pritchard. |
| 18. Sergt.-Inst. of Musketry Sherwood. | 40. Sergeant Franklin. |
| 19. Sergeant Hyde. | 41. Acting-Sergeant Bradshaw. |
| 20. Acting-Sergeant Tyler. | 42. Acting-Sergeant Williams. |
| 21. Sergeant Vango. | 43. Acting-Sergeant Shaw. |
| 22. Sergeant Chittenden. | |

The game trophy, the results of Lieutenant Biddulph's expedition to Thibet, is from a photograph by Sergeant Arnand, 1st Battalion.

The Frontispiece, of the 2nd Battalion collection of medals, is from a photograph by Sergeant West and Corporal Smith, 2nd Battalion.

TRAVEL AND SPORT.

THE MASHONALAND FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

As the doings of the British South African Company have recently been attracting much attention, a few notes taken with the Commission sent to fix their Eastern Boundary may be of interest to the readers of the CHRONICLE. Unfortunately, the work kept us entirely on the Eastern frontier, so I am unable to give you any particulars as to the interior of Mashonaland proper, the Company's forts, or the famous Matabele.

The line of boundary to be determined and surveyed by the Commission was that described in the Anglo-Portuguese Convention, as follows:—

“A line which starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Loangwa runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 32nd degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southwards to its intersection by the 18° 30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica Plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the River Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lundi, where it strikes direct to the eastern portion of the South African Republic. It is understood that in tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau no territory west of longitude 32° 30' east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the Portuguese

sphere, and no territory east of longitude 33° east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the British sphere. The line shall, however, if necessary, be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi Kessi in the Portuguese sphere."

The greater portion of the boundary, namely, that between the Rivers Mazoe and Sabi, extending from latitude $16^{\circ} 30'$ south to $21^{\circ} 30'$ south depended, therefore, upon absolute longitude from Greenwich.

It was decided before leaving England to enter the country by the Pungwe route from Beira and to make Massi Kessi the base of operations, determining the longitude there.

Major Levenson, R.E., as the British Commissioner, was responsible for the survey work, and had full diplomatic powers for the delimitation of the frontier. The officers accompanying him were Captain Grant and Lieut. C. S. Wilson, both R.E., Surgeon-Captain Rayner, Grenadier Guards, and myself; five N.C.O.'s from the Ordnance Survey, and Mr. Savile, an interpreter, completed the party. May was the earliest month in which it was desirable to march up the Pungwe without incurring too great a risk of malarial fever; and the rains which commence in October render survey work an impossibility in November and December.

So at the end of April, the Union ss. "African" brought us to Beira. The filibustering of the Chartered Company, and the "dog-in-the-manger" policy of the Portuguese, brought this place into notoriety, and now it is printed big and bold on the maps, whilst the imaginative editor of South Africa connects it by cable with Mozambique and Delagoa Bay. We found it truly a miserable hole; a mud bank with a few tin shanties, on which the tropical sun beats mercilessly; no tree for shade, but little water to drink, malaria in the creek

which separates it from the main land, typhoid on its beach, which is one open drain. Such was the "seaport of England's Eldorado." With these surroundings, life is mere existence; the Portuguese, however, adapt themselves to such conditions; with *vino tinto* unlimited, and the society of half-caste ladies, they dream away the days. If there was business to be done, their absolute incompetence to manage the custom-house, post-office, or any other accessory of a Government, would be a drawback; but at this time the British merchant was waiting. "Have a drink! any news of the railroad?" summed up his efforts.

The arrival of the mail was an occasion to be marked, so headed by H.M. Consul (acting), a ship's doctor (who for official visits dons the uniform of the Peruvian Navy), British Commerce spent two days drinking.

This caused much delay in transshipping us and our goods for the Pungwe. However, with the assistance of H.M.S. "Racoon," lighters were procured and at the turn of the tide we started. These lighters have a crew of five niggers, who live on the river and know every inch of its difficult course. They sail and row with the flood tide and anchor on the ebb. The banks of the river are beautifully wooded and the nights were cool, so the three days to Mapanda was a pleasant change from a crowded steamer. The crew sang incessantly when rowing, which was trying, and space being limited, one had the full benefit of the "*bouquet d'Afrique*." To compensate, whenever we anchored, we landed and shot some antelope.

The lower reaches of the river swarm with crocodile and hippo, especially where the Bisimiti flows into it. It was, however, useless to shoot the hippo, as they sink for six or eight hours and rise ten miles down the river. We reached Mapanda on the 27th April, this being the highest point to which the river is navigable, except for

canoes. Here we found two or three stores, their owners in a sorry plight from fever and want of customers.

We knew that some portion of our work, and possibly all, would be through a country infested with the tsetse fly, and it was therefore necessary to arrange for native bearers as a means of transport. With the assistance of the Portuguese authorities, 200 carriers had been obtained from Inhambani, these were brought up the coast by steamer and handed over to us at Mapanda. They were a queer looking crew, clad in every variety of old tunic—guardsmen, gunners, riflemen and railway guards! At first sight we thought them wretched devils, but they carried their 50 lbs. for seven months, fifteen to twenty miles a day, with barely a week's rest. They were always willing, made excellent servants, and during the commission never lost a load. We gave each man a tin badge with a number, a large size for the *indunas*, of which they were very proud. Major Levenson treated them well and thanks to his excellent arrangements, although most of our route was quite unknown, they got their $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of meal or rice daily, with salt occasionally, and any meat which was shot.

At Mapanda the river is only 150 feet wide, but higher up it flows through a great width of sandy bed which is doubtless full during the rains; in fact, during the exceptional season of '91—'92, canoes passed direct from the Zambezi to the Pungwe.

Except for a ten days' shooting party, it has been found impossible to keep horses alive in the belt of country infested by the tsetse. This insect is like a common house-fly, with its wings crossed behind; it is found where game is plentiful, and Livingstone believed that it followed the buffalo, but this seems doubtful. It is a perfect scourge, destroying everything in the shape

of a domestic animal, and together with horse sickness, a form of lung disease, makes transport a difficult problem. We bought five ponies in Durban, but in spite of a new patent mixture they all died within ten days.

On the 1st May we made a start—an easy march to the Muda river, where the previous year, Lehmann and Combe of the 11th Hussars, made a great bag in three weeks. In these months, however, shooting is impossible, as the country is covered with long grass, six to eight feet high. We marched at day-break, halted for breakfast about nine and started again about three and marched till near sunset, thus covering from 15 to 20 miles a day.

A few days out, we met a luckless Englishman who was walking from Fort Salisbury to the coast, bootless and coatless, trousers in rags, for a week he had lived on tea and slept in trees for fear of the lions. He was a good deal dissatisfied with Rhodesia and its gold mines, but considered Lord Randolph Churchill, who had fed him in a hungry place six months before, “a real gentleman who wrote the truth and tried to prevent poor miners from coming to starve,” and who “never lets a d——d nigger cook his food.”

Sixty miles of flat but well wooded country brought us to Sarmento, a Portuguese military post, since withdrawn; this was the starting point for Messrs. Johnson and Co.'s waggons; piles of oxen horns and empty rotting waggons show the power of the tsetse. £20,000 was spent to open this route with the result that one waggon got through. We ascended the water-shed between the Pungwe and the Busi rivers, and crossed it at an elevation of 1,900 feet above the sea; here the Commission halted at Mandigo's kraal.

Lieutenant Wilson, self and Mr. Savile the interpreter, then started back to Mapanda with the porters to bring

up stores. The chief difficulty of transport was the necessity of carrying food for the bearers themselves, and we had to form a large depôt at Massi Kessi in case it proved impossible to buy meal to the South.

After some hard walking, twenty miles a day, we rejoined the Commission at Chinoia's kraal, now the terminus of the railroad. From here we had the advantage of Mr. Selous' waggon road, which runs by Massi Kessi to Umtali, the eastern outpost of the British South African Company. Two waggons and six of the British South African Police joined us; they were men of good physique, fine shots and very willing, but rotten with fever from two years' exposure.

Massi Kessi is situated near the head of the Revue valley, surrounded by hills rising 2,000 to 3,000 feet above it, a lovely spot but hardly worth a European war. We camped on the south side opposite the hill, where Forbes (6th Dragoons) with 40 policemen (whom I see were first into Bulawayo) hammered the Portuguese army of 1,000 blacks, half-castes and soldiers, thereby greatly disturbing the Foreign Office. Not much signs of trade here: a few huts containing the Portuguese Commandant and a dozen soldiers, with eight or nine stores kept by Englishmen, waiting despairingly for the railroad.

During the greater part of June, the Commission was engaged in determining the longitude of Massi Kessi, reconnoitring the country, measuring a base line, and starting a trigonometrical triangulation and survey. It was foreseen that the adjustment of the boundary would be a difficult task, and a special survey on a scale of two geographical miles to an inch was commenced and completed over about 600 square miles of country, extending from Massi Kessi to latitude 18°30' S. The Portuguese were very touchy about this bit of country

owing to the fight aforesaid, and to the supposed richness of its gold mines; the latter, I venture to think, has to be proved, many bogus companies and much puffing notwithstanding. To the inexperienced it seems odd that prospectors and promoters should be selling jampots and smelly tinned fish when millions are to be had for a little scratching.

The Portuguese Commission consisted of five officers, four of whom, though very pleasant people to meet, were utterly useless for survey work. M. Machado, a cheery little man who was always sighing for Paris and the *Café des Anglais*, Captain de Souza, of the Navy, who retired to Mozambique at the beginning of June after a slight touch of fever, and two others whose names I cannot spell. Captain Andrade, the senior, was, however, a first-rate man; he had been for three years the Governor of Delagoa Bay, and knew Africa well, first-rate at survey work, geology, photography, and as hard as nails, he did good work in spite of every obstacle and the firm conviction that Portugal would do well to clear out and sell us the whole of her East African possessions. The Commissioner, Senhor Innes (an ex-minister and newspaper man) never appeared till we were leaving Beira for England. In answer to our enquiries as to his whereabouts, we were told he was cruising on the coast with his daughter. We thought it was a queer place to bring a daughter, but they explained "not his own daughter, another man's!" The beginning of July, the Commission commenced to work to the South, our first depôt being formed at Chimanimani in a beautiful gorge of the Abantu Mountains, which rise 8,000 feet above sea-level. The four days' trek (south of the Zambesi nobody ever walks, rides, or drives, but always "treks," so also, desert, forest or mountain is always "the Veldt") from

Massi Kessi lies through several kraals, Zevatza's and Chiara's being the principal. Poor devils, these chiefs, no cattle and little meal, for years raided and terrorised by Gungunghana; fortunately this relic of Zululand has now moved to Portuguese territory near Delagoa Bay; this part of the country is well watered with mountain streams covered with mofané, loquat, and acacia trees. The months of July and August were very trying for the survey work; the long grass was still standing, and struggling through it and observing points was a hard job. The Chimanmani pass, 5,300 feet above sea-level, with a Caffre track only good for goats, stopped our waggons and left us entirely dependent on the porters.

Descending into the plateau below we reached a fine moorland country; here were large herds of eland and some buffalo, which gave us great sport. Captain Turner, the Chartered Company's representative, who had joined the Commission with two horses, got some splendid heads. We made great friends with Sheganda, the chief, who lent us boys for shooting, and was most useful. The maximum daily temperature never exceeded 75°, whilst at night the minimum averaged 40°. We followed the Harom, a lovely stream, running south at the foot of the Abantu Mountains to its junction with the Lusitu, where another depôt was formed. Here were several large kraals standing in truly tropical vegetation; bananas, lemons, stone-apples galore, with trees and flowers enough to fill the heart of botanist or artist with joy.

The first hippo were killed here, and two leopards in camp at night. A hyæna carried off my milk goat, which had followed us for weeks—a great loss.

The natives were rich; and we bought large quantities of meal, fresh eggs and chickens, killing also some good fish in the rivers—altogether a land of plenty.

After leaving the Lusitu, the country continues very hilly and open; one march brought us to Mafussi's, the big man of these parts, where the Portuguese, through a half-caste villain, had forestalled us with the supplies; thence two days to Mapungane's, here we saw the first cattle, a fair herd and the milk excellent. This is a place quite untouched by hunters, which would well repay a visit. A shooting party could come with waggons and horses from Fort Victoria, about seventy miles distant. Great herds of every species of antelope, also hippo, lions, buffalo, and probably giraffe, are within easy reach of the kraal; the climate is delightful, and supplies are easy to get. The country is difficult for stalking on foot, but perfect for riding over; shooting friends should see map in Vol. xix., R.E. papers. Unfortunately, we had to hurry forward. The Busi was crossed near its source, where the width of the stream was only fifty feet; thence to the Umswili, running in a very deep valley, the sides of which are in places so steep as to form a gorge; the view from the plateau at sunset, the river falling in a succession of rapids and falls, was a sight worth seeing. A short distance beyond, the country to the south becomes flat, and the soil sandy, covered with stunted trees; koodoo, sable and zebra were shot about here.

We crossed the Sabi, and camped at its junction with the Lundi; this was a point of interest, as it had been doubted if these rivers really met. At this season the Lundi is only twenty yards wide, and the Sabi but fifty; but their courses are both lost in a dry, sandy bed which stretches for miles on the left bank. The right bank is high and wooded; ducks, geese, hippo, and crocodiles everywhere; antelope, especially water-buck, and the natives say, elephant and giraffe. Here we heard the sad news of poor Turner's death, thirty miles north of

us. He was a real good soldier and sportsman, had shot and hunted all over South Africa whilst with the Royal Scots, Carrington's Horse, and the Chartered Police. Two trying years in Mashonaland had, however, saturated him with fever. This was the only death amongst Europeans or natives with the Commission. From here Major Levenson and Captain Grant went to the Limpopo, the southern point where the boundary touches the Transvaal; the survey was completed, the longitude fixed, and they reached the Sabi again in eighteen days, having marched 315 miles.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Wilson, Dr. Rayner and self were northward bound to fix the boundary cairns already agreed upon and to clear out the depôts. This was successfully accomplished, and the whole Commission re-assembled at Massi Kessi in October. The rains had to some extent commenced, and our Portuguese friends, after working for a few days to the north, retired to the coast. *En route*, one of their party had a near shave—he was shooting with an Australian prospector; they wounded a buffalo, and regardless of Selous' statement that "a man who follows a wounded buffalo into long grass is tired of life," they followed him. The buffalo knocked the miner literally inside out and then turned on the little Portuguese, who, meanwhile, had been firing his rifle in the air. Seeing his turn was coming, he ran for a tree but the buffalo caught him in the hinder parts and pitched him over his head like a bundle of hay; he lay like a log, and luckily, the buffalo, thinking he was dead, let him off.

As it was important to get more work done, the Commission started north on the 24th October. The country extending from the water-shed between the rivers Odzi and Pungwe on the west and long. 33' E. on the east, was found to be extremely mountainous, some

of its peaks being 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of Massi Kessi. The 33rd meridian was surveyed as far as the source of the Gaeresi river in lat. 17° 57' S. The weather now became bad and after a week's continuous rain, Major Leverson started home.

On the way back to Massi Kessi we paid a visit to Mutassa's kraal. This is a great stronghold overlooking the Umtali valley 4,700 feet, with sheer rock on three sides and a difficult pass on the other. The Commissioner had come to hear grievances and do business, but the old gentleman refused to see us, saying he had the small-pox. As the kraal was full of it, we did not press him. Here in '91, Forbes and Fiennes with six policemen seized Colonel Pavia Andrade, late of the embassy in London, and Gouvea, the half-caste slave dealer, at that time king of Manicaland. They were most unceremoniously bundled 1,500 miles in a cart to Cape Town, much to their annoyance. This was a sore blow to Portuguese prestige, and soon after, Gouvea was killed and his rule broken up by Makombi, whose territory was unfortunately placed outside British rule by the treaty. Throughout Gazaland and Manica the native is a fine animal, for the most part with good features, here and there showing traces of Arab blood. Although they carry axe and assegai on all occasions they are cowardly folk, but might be useful as coolies for farm work or mining.

The women are hideous, but appear useful in grinding corn and raising families. Their market value is five goats or a cow, which the bridegroom pays to the father, or after his death, to the brother.

It is a country as yet untroubled by religion; they, however, believe in a "*skelin*," or evil spirit, which roams at night in the form of a leopard, hence they are chary of moving out after dark.

They make a mystery of the burial of their dead, but it seems probable that they are buried in their huts, as the kraal is always moved after a death. This does not apply to the big kraals like Mutassa's or Gunganhana's. Luckily, spirits have not yet reached them, but they get harmlessly drunk with every new moon on a sort of beer made from meal. Where they get their assegais and axes made is hard to say, as we only saw one forge, a very primitive affair, on the Sabi. Up to Massi Kessi, sovereigns and rupees are current coin, and large sums of money are buried yearly in Mashonaland. To the south and north our dealings were entirely by barter, a yard of white *limbo* buying 10lb. of meal, and a teaspoonful of beads, a chicken. As everywhere, the ladies drive the hardest bargains. I doubt their killing much game, and the few old guns to be seen are carried purely for swagger. Occasionally they will kill a buck after a six hours' stalk with bow and arrow; probably some are killed in the game-pits always to be found near kraals. They trap wild-cats cleverly, and wear the skins, which are prettily marked. They get fire from fire sticks—a tiring process, but a sure one in dry weather. They burn the long grass systematically on hill and dale, which no doubt reduces the malaria. These Veldt fires stretching for miles under a starlight sky, make a scene weird and beautiful.

Captain Andrade, who is a specialist, considers the whole country, except the Revue Valley, useless for mining, but when the routes to the coast and west are open, it will doubtless be most valuable for farming. In fact, the Boer farmers had already been prospecting within two or three marches of the frontier.

This high plateau above the Revue and Umtali valleys offers grazing ground for thousands of cattle, and should, in the future, rival the best pastures of America. The

natives have only a few herds, but they do well. Before leaving for the coast I paid a visit to the Chartered Company's township at Umtali. The situation is good, and boasts of a hospital, a prison, an inn and a village of huts. The three lady nurses at the hospital give their services gratuitously, and, moreover, walked there from the coast.

Dr. Jameson had come there with his Attorney-General to try an Englishman for murdering a native—verdict, a fine of £50; too expensive to keep people in prison and money wanted badly. Dr. Jameson was the leading Kimberley doctor; he gave up his large practice to govern and open out this huge country. He is the very man for the place. The best walker in South Africa, a most amusing companion and good sportsman, he is ubiquitous, driving thousands of miles in a Cape cart drawn by eight mules. The Matabele had lately stopped the mail-cart but Dr. Jameson said Lobengula would apologise and that there would be no trouble until his death. So much for prophecy; he was also delighted with Lord Ripon's appointment just then announced. "A very easy man." I wonder what they call him now!

At the end of November we started for the coast. The country was now open, the young grass only a few inches high, and we realized that the tales of this sportsman's paradise were true. From Sarmento to Mapanda the whole country was literally alive with every species of antelope, zebra, lions, wildebeeste (like a bison but I think classed as an antelope) and great herds of buffalo. I saw a herd of the latter nearly a thousand strong, within 300 yards of the new railway embankment. On the left bank of the river, even better sport can be had, as there are herds of elephant, but of this, I fancy, you can read in Mr. Selous' new book. It seems as if the whole

animal life of South Africa had found a last refuge between the Zambesi and the Busi; it cannot last now that the railroad is made, so sporting friends must hurry up. I left Beira in a German steamer at the end of November. We stopped a few hours at Chindi, at the mouth of the Zambesi, when I met Captain Robertson and his stern-wheelers H.M.S. "Herald" and "Swallow;" they had lately saved Captain Wiessman, the German, from disaster. This latter is a regular swashbuckler, ready to fight anybody; they say he drinks all the skippers of the German line into D.T. True pioneer of civilization and Christianity!

The coast from Chindi to Mozambique is the heart of the export slave trade. The Portuguese gunboats are useless, and the slaves are carried by hundreds to Madagascar and the British Island of Pemba. Everywhere from Lourenço Marques to Mozambique are the sad relics of the great Portuguese sailors of bye-gone days, but Vasco di Gama and Magellan have no successors. Portuguese trade is *nil*, the officials useless and corrupt, and the whole administration effete. They will, it is to be hoped, sell us this coast and thus round off our South African possessions. The whole trade of the coast from Natal to Zanzibar is in the hands of Indians, British subjects from Bombay and Madras. Why we let the Germans in, Heaven alone knows.

In their port of Dar-es-Salaam I spent a few hours; there were plenty of brass hats and much clanking of swords, but little else.

I just missed Lenny Arthur at Zanzibar. The rest of the voyage was the usual monotonous affair—our skipper nearly dying of a second help of black pudding in the Red Sea, being the only incident.

This effusion will, I fear, sadly bore those foolish enough to read it, but my shooting stories were received

in Dublin with ribald verses and caricatures, otherwise I could have told of a lion in a tent, a doctor in a game-pit and "many things worthy of memory which now must die in oblivion."

F. E. LAWRENCE.

SIXTEEN DAYS' SHOOTING IN COOCH BEHAR.

Having heard much of the shooting in Kuch Behar, before arriving in India, from that world-renowned Shikari "Jack Mansel" (who, amongst other exploits, is well remembered by the Maharajah as having burnt seven miles of his jungle), I was very pleased to receive an invitation to go and shoot there last February. After many changes and innumerable crossings of rivers, I found our party, which combined various members of both sexes, settled in a most comfortable camp on the banks of a small stream, in the heart of an excellent shooting district.

Everything having been arranged before we arrived, and we having been told off to our respective elephants, of which there were 68, we started off early the next morning on our first shoot. This, however, turned out an unfortunate day, as, although we saw fresh signs of rhino, and saw two buffaloes in the distance, nobody got a shot. All the shooting and beating in Kuch Behar is done on elephants, as the elephant grass grows to a great height, and is utterly impossible to walk through on foot.

Returning home in the evenings, it is always the

custom to form a line of all the elephants, and shoot everything that may get up, from a rhino to a snipe; on our way back the first evening, I managed to get a good bara singh. The last two miles into camp was very exciting, as it got very dark, our guide lost his way, and we had to cross two very nasty boggy streams and some steep nullas, which made the ladies wish themselves anywhere but in their present position. Next morning I was introduced to my first tiger, who gave us two exciting hours in a thick jungle, and was finally killed, making a splendid charge at one of the elephants. This turned out to be the biggest we got. Length, 9ft. 10in.; weight 512lbs.

We had to miss a day now owing to pouring rain; then came an excellent buffalo day, getting four good heads, and coming home in the evening we got several small deer.

The following day was noticeable, as while beating a rhino jungle, we turned out some wild elephants, one of which charged the line and was turned by two .450 Express bullets in his head, after which he charged us, who were acting as stops; however, two eight-bore bullets in the fleshy part of him behind, made him think better of it, and sent him flying off after his companions.

After this, though we had very good sport, there was nothing very exciting until our first rhino day, when Billy Lambton shot his first rhino. This turned out to be a splendid animal $18\frac{1}{2}$ hands at the shoulder. Four others broke back through the line, owing to one of the beater's elephants misbehaving in going for some of the smaller elephants, and so breaking the line, and then bolting himself. He, however, was fetched back, and received his punishment from the Maharajah's own fighting elephant, who soon cowed him by repeated prods.

Next day was quite a red-letter one; one tiger, one

tigress, two rhino, and several deer. We also saw a bison, but it slipped away without being fired at. The tigress was a splendid animal 9 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and laid extraordinarily close, only showing at the last tuft of grass, and then springing clean out on to some stones on the bank of the River Raidak, thereby causing considerable consternation to about fifty aborigines, who had come to look on, and who legged it into the deep water in a second.

She was shot through the head, dead, by one of two gentlemen, who both claimed her, as she was actually springing.

After this, we moved our camp to a most delightful place on the Sankos River, which added Mahseer fishing to our other sport, but otherwise, was not quite so good for big game, owing partly to extensive jungle fires. After three days here my leave came to an end, and I had to say "Good-bye" to my kind host and hostess, and wend my way back to Calcutta, having had a most ripping sixteen days' shooting, and thoroughly enjoyed the great hospitality of the Maharajah and Maharanee of Kuch Behar. Our bag consisted during the time I was there, of five tigers, five buffalo, four rhino, two leopards, two sambhur, six bara singh, three hog-deer, four pig, and quantities of florican, pea-fowl, partridges, &c.

A. E. JENKINS.

TRAVEL AND SPORT IN WESTERN THIBET.

Having been granted a year's leave I left Simla on July 18th, 1892, with the intention of exploring a little known quarter of the trans-Himalayan regions, namely, Western Thibet. I had met Captain B—— shortly after his return from his magnificent journey across the whole breadth of Thibet, a distance of, roughly, over 1,000 miles, and he had given me glowing accounts of the game to be met with beyond the frontier.

As I did not expect to find any guides, I took up with me all the instruments necessary for making a rough survey; these were very kindly lent me, and as their cost is considerable, I was proportionately thankful for them. The chief instruments were a three-inch theodolite, a prismatic compass and a boiling-point thermometer for ascertaining heights. If a journey of any distance is contemplated beyond the frontier, it is absolutely necessary to take some instruments with one, so as to be independent of guides and to be without fear of losing oneself. As the climate was bound to be severe, I took with me a small "khaki" tent lined with thick puttoo. It was single fly and had no ropes, and was consequently very light, easily pitched and hard to blow down, all important considerations in Thibet. It was, moreover, far warmer than an ordinary Cabul tent.

My battery consisted of a single barrel Magnum '500 by Henry, a double-barrel 12-bore "Ubique" ball and shot gun and a '360 single Express fitted with a telescopic

sight. A few stores and plenty of warm clothes completed my kit.

I reached Leh in 20 days, after a pleasant march through Kulu and Lahoul. There I made the acquaintance of the Commissioner, who most hospitably asked me to stay with him while I remained at Leh, an offer which was gladly accepted as there is only a small primitive hut there for the use of travellers, and I had to remain at Leh some time to get together my caravan. It was a bad year to buy ponies, as Lord Dunmore, Prince Galitzin, and one or two other travellers had bought up all the good ponies, and the ones they brought to me were broken-down, weakly animals, and, moreover, the price asked was high. Fortunately I did not buy any, as it is extremely doubtful whether they would have ever reached the frontier. As good luck would have it, I met some Lahoulis in the Bazaar who had brought in a number of ponies for hire. The ponies were all in 'good condition, and of a far better stamp than those of Ladak. I consequently struck a bargain with them to supply me with fourteen ponies for a three months trip into Thibet. The agreement was carefully drawn up and signed by both parties, one important clause in it being that I was not liable for any ponies that might die on the journey. The next thing to be done was to get the ponies as fat as possible; for this purpose a large field of lucerne grass was hired and the ponies let loose into it. I went down once or twice by invitation of the Wazar of Ladak to look at the Ladakis playing polo. Their polo ground is the long narrow street which constitutes the bazaar of Leh, and is about 250 yards long by 30 broad. The ball is much the same as that used by us, but the sticks are shorter, heavier, and more like a hockey stick in shape. Apparently the number of players is unlimited, nor does there seem to be any organization. Each man hits the

ball as it comes near him. The game is commenced by one of the men starting from his own goal and galloping down the ground at full speed carrying the ball in his left hand ; when about half-way down the ground he throws the ball up in the air and hits it well up towards the adversaries' goal ; this stroke appears to be difficult, and must require a good eye. They seldom, however, fail to do it. The games I witnessed there were at least eight on a side, mounted on small wiry ponies which galloped about at a surprising pace for their size. It was a sight quite worth witnessing. The wild-looking figures with their long pigtailed streaming in the air as they galloped past, their shaggy little Thibetan ponies, the strangely dressed spectators, Ladakis, Thibetans, Turkis from Yarkand, and native merchants from all parts of India, and the quaint-looking bazaar with the picturesque castle (the former palace of the kings of Ladak) towering above it. Neither they nor their ponies ever seemed to get tired. When a man thought he had done his share he would go to the side of the street and begin to smoke a preposterously long hookah, which apparently was provided for the use of the players.

I spent some little time in getting together enough flour, rice, butter, &c., to last myself and the servants for two months at least, and I also had made some extra long woollen stockings by the Moravian Mission, and a pair of huge felt boots calculated to get outside three pair of the above stockings. Armed with these I felt secure against frostbite while riding. I then engaged an interpreter, a man who had been with Bower the year before and could speak Thibetan and Tarki and enough Hindustani to make himself understood. I only had one Hindustani servant, who cooked for me but was useless for any other work.

We left Leh on August 15th, and proceeded by short marches towards the frontier so as to try the ponies as little as possible, though they were still lightly laden as they had to take up a final store of grain and flour at the last village on the route. We reached Tanktse, the last village at which supplies of any sort were procurable, on August 18th. Here I halted two days to give the ponies one last chance of a good feed, and also to purchase some more flour and grain; here also our caravan was increased by three more men, one a shikarry by trade, the second a man who called himself a guide, his somewhat shadowy claims to the title being that he had been employed as a driver by a former traveller about 13 years previously and had traversed a part of the country I intended visiting; the third had nothing to do but to drive along a number of goats and sheep, the first of which were to supply us with milk, and the latter with food in case game was scarce. I also hired four yaks (Thibetan cattle) to carry spare flour and grain as far as the frontier, and thus lighten the ponies loads' as far as possible. We started off from Tanktse with quite an imposing caravan—14 ponies, 4 yaks, about 30 odd sheep and goats, and eleven men all told.

From Tanktse to the Lanak Pass, which is on the frontier between Ladak and Thibet, took us another ten days by slow marches. I had been over this ground before, and as my ponies were now very heavily laden with the extra flour and grain I laid in at Tanktse, we thought it judicious to halt for a couple of days a little this side of the Pass. Antelope were plentiful but hard to get at; however, the first day I had a beautifully successful stalk on a group of three antelope and shot two of them; both had fair horns, and it was not long before a couple of ponies brought them into camp, which was about four miles off. The second day we were again

lucky in finding five antelope quite close to the previous day's stalk; the stalk was again successful owing to a friendly little ridge rising out of the plain, and two more antelope were added to the bag. We had now a large supply of meat to go on with, and the ponies had benefited by their rest, so we continued our onward march. For the past few days we had been gradually rising above the elevation of Mont Blanc and from now onwards for two or three weeks our camp was never below 17,000 feet. No one seemed to feel the rarity of the air except in marching. A sensation of lassitude and weariness seemed to come over us all after marching 10 or 12 miles, a distance no one would have felt at a lower elevation. The Pass into Thibet was high (about 18,000 feet), but exceedingly easy, the head of the valley gently sloping up to it in the form of an extensive plain. A chain of snowy peaks shot up to 21,000 and 22,000 feet on either side of the Pass. The view from the Pass was not striking, a few snowy peaks showing themselves many miles away above the rolling hills, and a wide dreary-looking plain lying at our feet, the only sign of life being a few antelope, which, however, turned out to be all does. We camped a little beyond the Pass in Thibetan territory at an elevation of 17,800 feet. The temperature, which hitherto had only been pleasantly sharp, went down considerably, and although it was only the end of August, the thermometer showed several degrees of frost at night. From here on I was obliged to keep a rough map of our route, as over these rolling plains there is nothing easier than to lose one's way, and I could not trust my guide, Narhoo, as even now he seemed doubtful about the route. For four days we travelled a little north of east until we came to a big salt lake marked in my map as Mangtza Chu. I expected to meet with Thibetans here, as they come from vast distances to collect the salt with

which the bed of the lake is encrusted. Fortunately for us they had not visited the lake this year, and the only people we met were Ladakis on their way back from the lake with sheep and goats laden with salt. These men have a hard existence. They have to travel all the way to the lake and back from Tanktse and make very little profit on the salt they come so far to get. Each sheep carries a load of 32lbs., and it requires no food except what it picks up on the route. On calm days when the lake is low, as many as 40 sheep a day can be loaded by three or four men, but this is exceptional work. The party we met consisted of four men and close on a thousand sheep. They sell the salt at Tanktse or Leh for a rupee a load. Some of the salt finds its way down the Indus valley as far as Hunza and Nagar, a distance of over 500 miles, where it fetches an enormous price. The lake is about 15 miles long, with an average breadth of four or five, and is of an intensely blue colour; on its north shore there are two very striking serrated snow peaks, which can be seen for many miles around. While travelling along the shores of this lake we suddenly came on the comparatively fresh tracks of a large caravan of horses, donkeys and sheep. The tracks were in an opposite direction to ours, *i.e.*, in the direction of Ladak, and it was a curious thing that we had not met. From the appearance of the horses' hoof marks we were able to tell that the travellers were not Thibetans, but probably Russians or French. An old camping ground which we passed through confirmed this supposition, as I picked up an empty cigarette box with Russian characters on it, and also the skin of a Yarkand sheep, which Jsering, my shikari, appropriated promptly to augment his not too luxurious bedding. A little further on, on the following day, we met two Thibetans, queer-looking chaps, dressed in long woollen chogas, red cloth boots, and each armed

with a long muzzle-loading rifle. They turned out to be wandering shepherds, and did not evince the least surprise on seeing our caravan. Leaving the lake gradually on our left, and bearing a few points further north, struck the route to Polu in Chinese Turkestan. About five miles beyond Mangtza Chu we came to another small lake of fresh water with a few duck on it. Near this spot I "câched" a quantity of flour, rice, and grain, the work taking the whole day to accomplish, as, in order to leave as few traces as possible the loads were all carried upon men's backs to the little rocky peak which was to be their resting place till we returned. The whole was covered over with a strong tarpaulin sheet, and then buried under stones, so that at a distance of 100 yards there was nothing to attract anyone's attention. After leaving this camp we again came on the unknown explorers' tracks, and also the carcasses of three or four of his baggage animals, which had evidently succumbed to the combined effects of rarefied air and want of food.

It had originally been my intention to push on to Polu, which lies just north of the Great Thibetan plateau, and winter there. But here we were half way to Polu, and excepting antelope, of which there were plenty, no signs of the nobler animals, yak and ovis ammon—the latter more especially, which I had been led to expect to find here in considerable numbers. As a matter of fact, the country was utterly unsuited to the ovis ammon, who is a fastidious feeder, and does not care for the rank grass which covers these elevated plains, so rank and coarse that if you sit down on it you will realise it in a painful and unexpected manner. One day we came on the fresh tracks of a large bull yak heading due south. This was quite enough to make me change my mind about going to Polu, so we simply turned sharp off and

followed the bull's tracks, which were plainly visible in the soft marshy soil. We did not come up with him that day, and on climbing a ridge in the evening from camp to reconnoitre, it soon became evident that he had made straight for a range of lofty snowy peaks, about 20 miles to the south. In the sharp rarefied atmosphere we could trace the sinuous course of glittering glaciers that descended from the great snowfield above, and there we would surely find our game, for there is nothing that the wild yak loves better than the short sweet grass, that springs up below the glaciers; and the elevation, too, was sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious yak, as those open valleys leading up to the glaciers were well over 18,000 feet.

The next day we left the bull's tracks, making straight for the snowy range, as there was no longer any doubt as to his ultimate destination. On leaving camp we crossed a high ridge, from which we obtained a most extended view. To the south was the great snowy range before mentioned, and at its foot, to our surprise, we saw a large blue lake, of an irregular oval form, some 15 or 20 miles long. To the north-east, as far as the eye could reach, were low brown hills and level plains, and to the north, another very high snow range, beyond which lay Polu, and the sandy wastes of Turkestan. Most of this country, especially the uninviting looking plains to the north-east, has never been visited by white men. It is quite possible that if one travelled to the northern buttress of the Thibetan plateau, *ovis poli* would be met with; but my resources could not stand a journey of such extent, so I determined to make the best of it with yak and antelope. We camped that day in the mouth of a narrow gorge, at the head of which, later on in the day, I discovered a lofty pass leading direct to the snow mountains. Antelope were seen every

day, but I rarely took the trouble to stalk them. My usual plan was, when antelope were sighted close to the line of march, to walk up without much attempt at concealment, when they would generally allow one to approach within 300 yards, giving me a long shot with the little .360 rifle, which occasionally was successful, but more often not. Stalking antelope is a very tedious business, as it may mean a matter of hours of crawling and lying down on sharp, gravelly stones, before one can get a shot at a reasonable distance, and the game is hardly worth the candle. We made an early start the next day, and about mid-day reached the southern border of the lake, which was covered with flocks of wild fowl, chiefly geese, mallard and pintail, and also a few teal. On the march we came across signs of an old Nomads' camp, and near at hand was the bleached skull of an old bull yak, bearing witness to some former successful shikar expedition of the Nomads. We pitched our camp near the shore of the lake (which for its size, is probably the highest in the world, being 17,300 feet above the sea), and in the afternoon I went out to try for a shot at the geese. Fortunately, as it turned out, they were very wild, and in the absence of cover of any sort, I was unable to approach them. Suddenly, about a mile away, my eye was attracted by a jet black speck, as it looked in one of the little nullahs, leading down to the lake. I had got my field glasses with me, and a short scrutiny was sufficient for me to make out the massive form of a bull yak, who was grazing unconscious of danger. Luckily the wind was in the right direction, and it was quite impossible for him to see me at that distance. So I hurried back to camp and exchanging my gun for the .500, started off with Isering the shikari, mounted on ponies. It was already getting late, and we had two miles to go before

we could reach the yak. When we turned the corner into the valley where I had seen him, we found that he had gone higher up into a beautiful situation for a stalk, wind and everything all right. Just as we were getting close to the yak, to our horror we discovered a wretched kyang (wild ass) just between us and him. To avoid the kyang we had to climb about 800 feet above a very steep hill-side. By this time it was getting dark, and the yak was moving up the valley into another big valley beyond. We watched him do this, and most interesting it was to see him going quite slowly and solemnly up the steep hill-side, making regular zig-zags, till he got to the top, and then slowly disappearing on the other side; it was now too dark to shoot, so we hurried back to camp, swearing death to all kyangs in future. The next morning we got up before sunrise and were soon on the top of the ridge where we had seen our old friend disappear the day before. A glorious sight met our gaze; straight in front of us, in a small glacier nullah, was a huge bull yak and two cows, on the plain at our feet another bull, and away to the right in another big glacier valley were four large bulls. The large bull opposite was in an unfavourable position for a stalk, so we began a stalk on the other four. Difficulties beset us on every side, in the shape of doe antelope, which kept jumping up in unexpected places, and of course there was the inevitable kyang trolling alongside of us at a respectful distance. Luckily yak have not got good sight, or they would assuredly have been alarmed by the antics of the kyang; but, with the wind in our favour, we soon came within long shot of all four of them. For a long time Isering and I were unable to get within certain range and lay, hardly breathing, on our stomachs, with the yak quietly grazing about 200 yards off. Fortunately one of them grazed slowly up towards

us. When he was 70 yards off, and looked as big as a house, I shot him with the .500, disabling him, which gave me a chance of a running shot with the Ubique at another of the bulls, as he thundered past tail in air, about 150 yards off. One of the two bullets struck him, but, alas, without the least effect; it must have been too far back, as I never saw him again. In the meantime, the first bull was standing looking very groggy, about a hundred yards off. I had to put several bullets into him before he lay down, looking very savage, and very much alive still. I went up to within five yards of him to finish him, and even then he got up and attempted to charge, but it was all over; his knees wavered, and finally he rolled over with a tremendous thud, tearing up the ground with his horns, and, after a few struggles, he gave up the ghost, blood pouring from his mouth and nose. He was a fair sized bull, but his horns, which measured $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches, disappointed me, they looked bigger. The next day I was again successful in killing a much larger bull, with one shot from the .500. He stood $16\frac{1}{4}$ hands high, weighed close on 1,200 lbs. clean weight, and measured 9 feet in girth. The horns were very fine, measuring $32\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches in girth. It took a long time skinning the two bulls, as our knives soon got blunt and the Lahoulies, being Hindus, would not help us. The skins became hard frozen at night, and hardly thawed in the day, so that it was impossible to dry them properly. Two or three days afterwards, for the sake of obtaining a good view of the surrounding country, I ascended to the snowfield above. We pitched the camp at the edge of a glacier, at 18,500 feet elevation, and starting at noon, reached an elevation of 20,100 feet by 3 p.m., on the shoulder of one of the loftiest snow peaks. The peak still towered 2,000 feet above us, but it was too late to think of completing the ascent, though no

great difficulties lay in our way, excepting the rarefied air, which was rather trying. So we turned back, and reached camp rather done up at 5 p.m. In two or three days more I returned to the place where I had left our surplus stores, and found them intact. We then headed due south, hoping to get into more broken country, where there would be a chance of finding *ovis ammon*. On 26th September, we crossed a high pass into more low lying country; our camp being at an elevation of 16,650 feet, the first time we had been below 17,000 feet since August 27th, or nearly a month. Traces of Thibetans became more frequent as we travelled down the valley, and also of *ovis ammon*; as we found a pair of old horns, and saw a flock of ewes. I spent the whole of the next day looking for *ovis ammon*, but could not find any. I saw a bull yak on the opposite side of the valley, but he was on the move, and it was useless going after him. On 28th September, we came upon a lake, and on its shore, saw two black Thibetan tents; the people were not unfriendly and told us that Rudok (the place I was making for) was seven or eight days distant. The thermometer showed 31° of frost, winter setting in. In the next few days, though we constantly were coming across *ovis* females we could find no males. On September 29th, I had an unsuccessful stalk after a wild yak. We only saw him in the evening, and as I was afraid he was on the move, we started off there and then to stalk him; when we reached the place where we had last seen him, twilight was setting in, and there was no yak to be seen, so we gave it up and were quietly riding back in the direction of the camp, when to my horror, what should I see, not fifty yards from us, but the head of an immense old yak, with only one horn, looking at us. In the twinkling of an eye we were off our ponies, and the rifle slipped out of its case and loaded, but alas! the head

was gone. Rushing frantically up the slope, I saw him in the fast gathering gloom, pushing off level with us but quite two hundred yards away, and a cloud of dust behind him. I sent one shot after him, which just missed him, and he then rapidly disappeared down the valley. We turned homeward very heavy at heart; luckily there was a moon, but even then we wandered out of our true course, and did not reach home till 9 p.m., half frozen with cold. Tracks of wild yak everywhere in this valley; and two days afterwards we came on several herds close to each other numbering some 300 head; of these about thirty were bulls and the rest cows and calves. We met a Thibetan the same day; he and several others had just been on a shikar expedition, and he was returning to his camp, which I had passed a few days previously. I especially warned him not to go after the wild yak, as I intended doing so myself next day. However, he forestalled me, and the next day, just as I was stalking a detached herd of some thirty animals with one or two very fine bulls in it, I heard a shot up the valley, and the next moment the whole body of ykas swept past me, about 600 yards off, with a noise like thunder, the herd I was stalking galloped off and joined them, and in five minutes there was not a yak to be seen, where so many had been peacefully grazing before. The Thibetan, I believe, shot a cow, but I was too annoyed to take the trouble to find out. Had he waited he would have got more meat from me, as I should have bagged, at all events, one bull, which is equal in bulk to about three cows. It was now becoming painfully evident that there were too many Thibetans about to make matters pleasant. That same night another Thibetan rode into my camp, and on my asking him what he wanted, said in the most insolent manner that he had been sent, by the head of his tribe, to request me to

retrace my steps. This, I explained to the man, was quite impossible, nothing would induce me to go back by the way I came. I described the bleak, windy plateau I had just left, and asked him how he would like to cross it in October. No! we should all perish if we returned by that route. Of course this was really exaggeration, it was certainly much colder up there, but probably quite safe till November. Still he seemed to see there was some force in my argument and left with a mild threat of sending a number of men after me the next day. I got up very early and we covered twenty miles the next day, but were met by four mounted Thibetans who had come from a large encampment to the west of us. They were armed with spear and matchlock. They tried to persuade me to return to Ladak by the shortest route, but I wanted, if possible, to go back *via* Rudok, as it was the largest town in western Thibet, and has never been visited by an Englishman. As soon as we got into camp they left us, riding back the way they came. We started next morning at daybreak in a blinding snowstorm and bitter cold, over a pass that none of us had an idea where it might lead to, but my only chance was to press on southwards to Rudok, which was not more than forty miles off, before the Thibetans assembled in sufficiently large numbers to stop me.

We blundered over the pass in the deepening snow, and found that the ground descended rapidly on the far side, the valley became narrower, with huge crags of granite on either side, seen dimly through the drifting snow. At last, after going about ten miles, we debouched from this valley into another large one running from east to west, with a considerable stream flowing down it. This would be the most direct route to Rudok, but I did not dare take it as there would be sure to be villages lower down on such a big stream.

We camped in a side valley opposite, at the height of 14,400 feet, a good drop from the day before of over 16,000. Ten more Thibetans arrived in camp just before dinner, all very excited and most anxious for me not to proceed any further towards Rudok. Seeing we were determined, they left us the next day. We marched a long way again, but had to halt sooner than we intended, as there was absolutely no water or fuel, not even yaks' dung, which is the fuel commonly used in Thibet. There was nothing to be done but to diverge to a place I made out with my glasses, where there was some sparse brushwood, and on the hillside above, a few patches of snow. By the next morning the snow was all finished, only being used for tea. As bad luck would have it, just as we were starting off, a party of fourteen or fifteen horsemen from Rudok rode up and made a most determined stand, absolutely refusing to let me pass. If we tried to drive on the baggage animals they drove them back. No blows were exchanged. I, for one, would not begin, as if there had been a fight some of them would have been killed and I should never have heard the end of it on my return to India. There was nothing for it but to turn back; to stay where I was was out of the question; the snow was finished, and the small stock of brushwood nearly consumed. As soon as they heard my intention their faces beamed with joy, spears and guns were laid down, and we all sat to discuss the route I was to return by. They were quite willing to show me a route returning to Ladak a little north of Rudok. We travelled for two days together, the best of friends, when one day, on turning sharp round a corner of the valley we came into collision with a large number of horsemen, who, on seeing me, became very excited and wanted me to return immediately! This naturally astonished me not a little, as some of their own people

had taken me in tow and had volunteered to show me this route. Finally we agreed to encamp on the spot and talk it over. A large flimsy white tent was pitched by the Thibetans for the use of the two leaders, one of whom was the governor of Rudok, a Lama of high rank appointed from Lhasa. After tea we discussed matters, and it transpired that I was on one of the routes to Rudok, and the Lama declared that if I wished to go further in the direction of Rudok it would have to be over his body! He was very much surprised at my finding my way so near to Rudok, saying that no other Englishman had entered these valleys before, and when I showed him a compass by which I said I had found my way, he was still incredulous and said I must have bribed some Thibetan to guide me. We remained encamped three days, and although I used all the arguments I could think, he would not hear of my visiting Rudok. I then agreed to return to Ladak by the shortest route north of Rudok, and we all started off the next day. The Lama accompanied me for several miles, and then pointing to a rock jutting up out of the mountain said he had come to worship it. When looked at from certain points it bore a grotesque resemblance to a gigantic human face, and I was told it was one of the most sacred places in Western Thibet. The whole band rode up to within half a mile and then dismounted, and gradually approached it, prostrating themselves every few steps. I did not wait to see what happened next, but rode off with four Thibetans whom the Lama had given me as guides. A few days' march brought me back into the British territory. I remained about a week in Changcheumo, but was driven away by the great cold. Stalking became almost impossible, and at night the thermometer registered 50 degrees of frost. In the day-time the thermometer did not usually fall

below zero, but the howling wind which blew all day made it feel cold enough for anyone. I was fortunate enough to secure an ovis ammon, another yak, and a burhel, and eventually reached Leh on November 25th, having been away a little over three months, seven weeks of which had been spent in Thibet. The distance from Leh to the frontier was 152 miles; in Thibet, 425 miles, of which about 300 miles had previously not been explored. The return journey from the frontier to Leh was 337 miles, making the total distance covered 914 miles. The Lahouli ponies turned out remarkably well, although sometimes laden with the full load of 250 lbs.; they were never sick or sorry, and when I arrived in Leh not one had even a sore back. I learnt at Leh that the explorers whose tracks I had found were MM. De Rhins and Grenard, two Frenchmen who had come to Leh from Turkestan.

My total bag amounted to one ovis ammon, three yak, eleven antelope, and one burhel; not very grand, but still, in my opinion, worth the trouble. Should any of the readers of the CHRONICLE be desirous of shooting a yak, I would advise him to make straight from the frontier to the big lake mentioned in my paper; the distance is, roughly, 70 miles from the frontier or 220 from Leh, and could be covered easily in twenty days. If there are no nomads about, yak are sure to be found in the glacier nullahs mentioned. If the ground has been disturbed, the best thing would be to make for the snowy range to the north, which is about forty miles from the big lake. I did not visit it, but owing to the great height of the snowy chain there are sure to be glaciers, and therefore yak also. There is yet another spot where yak are to be found, between the big lake and the frontier, at a place called Topomoru, where there is another glacier range. I found nothing there, but the

ground had recently been disturbed by Thibetans. Chang-cheumo is the only place in British territory where yak are found, and it is by no means a certainty to find a bull there every year. The best time to start from Leh for a shoot at the big lake would be May or even earlier, and there would be an excellent chance of securing an *ovis ammon en route*. After leaving Leh I went to Baltistan, where I had excellent sport with markhoor and ibex, killing twelve of the former and seventeen of the latter, with some very fair heads among them.

H. M. BIDDULPH.

MARCHING IN INDIA.

It may perhaps be of interest to young Riflemen, who, in the natural course of events, will have to put in some portion of their service in the "shining east," to peruse a short account of a march in India. The 1st Battalion, having marched from Ranikhet to Kathgodam and thence trained to Bareilly, by parties of two companies, were compelled to wait there for about a fortnight. The original intention had been to march from Bareilly to Asansol, but owing to an outbreak of cholera at Lucknow, we were trained to Cawnpore, and started from there. We were all rather disappointed, as through this change, we missed by far the best shooting ground. We left Cawnpore on November 9th, 1892, and arrived at Asansol, where we entrained for Calcutta, on December 26th. A description of the Battalion's doings, throughout one day, when on the march, may possibly give the reader as good an idea as any.

Scene :—One of the many camping-grounds situated along the Grand Trunk Road, the main road of India,

running from Peshawar to Calcutta. (Curiously enough, the very two stations in which the two battalions of the Regiment, serving in the country, are now quartered.) Time: The present, 4 a.m. on a December morning. All is hushed and still. Suddenly the silence is broken by the sounding of "Rouse," and after a few minutes have passed, the scene becomes full of life and bustle, and such a sight presents itself to the eye as could never be witnessed in the mother country. Total darkness pervades the camp, broken at intervals by heaps of burning straw, which only tend to throw into stronger relief the weird, ungainly forms of the camels. Here may be seen a string of these beasts, laden, some with tents and others with kits, looking like some enormous phantom serpent as they move off in Indian file to take up their allotted position on the road. There a little group of men, struggling with a refractory camel and exhorting him to "come hup" in a choice mixture of Hindustani and the vulgar tongue. Here again, a knot of figures, crowding round one of the blazing masses, drinking their coffee, and helping each other on with their accoutrements. Within half-an-hour of "Rouse" sounding, thanks to the exertions of Lieutenants Alexander and Paget, who most ably superintended our transport, every camel has started in its proper place on the road, and ere another fifteen minutes have passed, we have fallen in on the parade ground. A few minutes are then occupied in inspecting companies and marching off the advanced guard, and within fifty minutes of the men leaving their tents we are once more on the move. The first hour of marching is not a particularly pleasant one, for, unless the moon happens to be favourable, it is pitch dark, and more often than not, unpleasantly cold—cold, that is, for India. The unevenness of the road is brought into great prominence during this period, and the very stones seem

to have an extraordinary knack of protruding themselves when shrouded in darkness. However, such little trifles soon cease to annoy when encountered daily for two months. After about an hour's marching, a halt is made for five minutes. By this time the darkness is rapidly fading away, and soon after starting anew, the sun begins to show above the horizon. A little more than an hour's marching from the first halt brings us to the coffee-shop. Here a halt of half-an-hour is made, and, with appetites whetted by the keen morning air, we speedily fall to on a light breakfast. As a rule the coffee-shop is placed a little more than half-way from the last camp. A somewhat amusing incident occurred one day with regard to the coffee-shop. It happened that our day's march on that occasion was 16 miles, and, according to arrangement, the coffee-shop was to have been placed half-way. When, therefore, we had been marching for about two hours, having done, that is, about eight miles, we not unnaturally began to look about us, and with noses in the air, tried to imagine that we could wind the steaming beverage close at hand. But, alas, the scent lived in our imagination only. However, we consoled ourselves with the thought that it *must* be round the next corner. The corner was reached, but no coffee-shop, the next and the next, and still another were passed with only the same result, and it was not until we had accomplished over thirteen miles that the welcome sight fell upon our eyes. Heavens! How we did eat. A school treat was nothing to it. It appeared that there was not enough water half-way, and consequently they had to go on five miles before a sufficient supply was forthcoming.

To proceed; after the inward monitor has been satisfied, and the allotted half-hour having expired we again fall in, and to the strains of "Ta-ra-ra," or of some other equally ennobling air, once more take the road. By this

time the sun is fairly high, and the heat begins to make itself felt ; the dust also is an unpleasant feature, and it is with a heart-felt sigh of relief that the band is heard to strike up " Ninety-five," this being the recognized way of denoting that the entrance to the next camp has been reached by the head of the column. Upon marching into the new camping-ground, we find that the position of each company's lines is already marked out, this having been done by the advanced party who come on overnight for that purpose. A very welcome rest is now indulged in, while awaiting the arrival of the camels with the tents and kits. Meanwhile the native hawkers do a roaring trade with aerated waters, consisting usually of a beverage called " tonic." When the tents arrive, no time is lost in unloading and pitching them, and there is much friendly rivalry as to which company can complete the pitching of their tents and unloading of their kits in the shortest time. " E," or Major Forbes' Company, were usually finished first, this being mainly due to the fact that they almost always managed to get their camels at the head of the transport column on the road, and they were subjected to a considerable amount of chaff on this score from the other companies. After " E " had finished, one often heard such remarks as these : " There they go, good old ' E,' first again. Why, we could be first if we loosened our pegs overnight, slept in our boots, got up an hour before ' Rouse ' and sneaked other people's oonts " (camels). The straw, upon which the men make up their beds having been fetched, and the interiors of the tents made ship-shape, the work of the day is over, except for those whose turn it is to be detailed for duty. After the luxury of a bath, anxious enquiries are made by the officers with regard to the prospects of any shooting and if the accounts given are favourable, owing to the local " shikari " being a better liar than the rest of his class,

a few of the more energetic ones of the party proceed to don "shikar" clothing, order ponies and look out guns and cartridges. Should the oracle be propitious it may happen that a fair bag of snipe or duck is brought in at night, and these form a very pleasant addition to the mess-table. On one or two occasions we tried to get up a "bobbery pack," but without much success. The men pass their time in shooting, playing cricket, football or quoits, and in places where sufficient water is within reach, as at Baroon, where we had some swimming races in the canal, bathing finds a large number of devotees. By six o'clock darkness has set in, for, as the reader may be aware, there is little or no twilight in India. Dinner at seven o'clock for the officers is the order of the day, and none too early, for it is no sooner over than there is an indescribable longing for the arms of Morpheus.

The marching of the Battalion was wonderfully accurate after the first week or so, a good four miles an hour being kept up all through; in fact, it was quite possible with a little calculation to fix, within a few minutes, the time at which the next camp would be reached. For instance, the day's march is 13 miles, a start is made at 4.50 a.m., the actual marching, at the rate of four miles an hour, occupies three hours and a quarter, allowing five minutes at the first halt and thirty minutes at the coffee shop, it appears that the next camp will be reached in three hours and fifty minutes, or 8.40 a.m.

We usually had a day's halt on Sunday, and on Saturday evenings a camp-fire Concert was held: a large bonfire was made, around which we all collected, the glow from the blazing logs lighting up the sea of faces, and presenting a most striking picture. The songs also, were of no mean order, the most appreciated, perhaps, being those of the extremely sentimental kind,

bordering even on the lachrymose. Amongst the most popular performers were Capt. Eccles, Lieuts. Simmons and Hoey, Ptes. Rawson, Jennings, Merriman and Mathews (whose jodelling was well-nigh perfect,) and the Bugle-Major, a host in himself.

A few words concerning the places of interest passed on the march may possibly not be considered superfluous here. There are, perhaps, few places in India which appeal more to English hearts than Cawnpore, for was it not here that some of the most disgraceful scenes of cold-blooded murder occurred during the great mutiny of 1857? As an everlasting memorial of the Christian people who lost their lives at that time, the "Memorial Church" was erected; being commenced in July, 1862, and not completed till December, 1877. It is dedicated to "All Souls," and stands just outside the line of entrenchments, which was defended so bravely by that ill-fated little force. Its style is Lombardo-Gothic, and hardly pleasing from the outside, but the interior is beautiful, the marble flooring being the munificent gift of the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The well, which is enclosed in a pretty and neatly-kept garden, wherein innumerable bodies of the dead and dying were indiscriminately hurled by the mutineers, and over which a beautiful statue of an angel now keeps its guard, should on no account be missed, nor the ghat on the river where the boats were so treacherously fired upon. Cawnpore has a special interest for Riflemen, as the 2nd Battalion and one Company of the 3rd Battalion took part in the action of November 28th, 1857, in which Lieut.-Colonel Woodford and five Riflemen lost their lives. This officer, with three Companies, had marched thither from Futtehpur, a distance of $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles in twenty-six hours. The men of the Battalion found out his grave in the gardens, and covered it with flowers. Allahabad, as seen by the

European eye, is of a rather more modern order, although a certain pillar inside the fort is "said," though no one exactly knows by whom, to date from B.C. 1300. From quite another point of view, Benares is well worth seeing, for it is considered by connoisseurs to be one of the best specimens of native cities in India. The Dufferin bridge, across the Ganges, just outside the city, is a very imposing structure, and to see the sun rise over the countless domes and pinnacles from such a point of vantage as this, suggests a picture more easily depicted by the brush than by the pen. There were, of course, many other places of minor interest, of which space will not allow a description.

It is somewhat curious to note that we crossed large rivers three times, and on each occasion in a different manner. On one occasion, as above-mentioned, by the Dufferin bridge across the Ganges at Benares; on another, at Allahabad, also the Ganges, after the manner of the Israelites of old, by marching across on the bed of the river, except for about fifty yards over the actual stream, where a bridge of boats had been built: and thirdly, by means of a causeway over the Sôn at Baroon. This last was an extraordinarily clever piece of engineering. The causeway itself was two and a-quarter miles long, and the hatches and sluices so cunningly devised, that it was possible, if necessary, to flood only half of it at a time.

We arrived in Calcutta on December 27th, feeling hard and fit, and all the better for our seven weeks' tramp. It had, of course, its petty discomforts, but these must not be looked upon with a jaundiced eye on such occasions; in fact, they will all rapidly disappear, if the following two precepts are borne in mind and acted upon: "Keep your temper and your socks well soaped."

J. HENVILLE THRESHER.

TIGER SHOOTING IN REWAH.

The 7th May found me, after a hot ride of 35 miles, the guest of Colonel Robertson (Political Agent to the Maharajah of Rewah) at his shooting camp at Kareaha in Rewah. News having just arrived of a tiger having killed about three miles off, after a hurried meal, we started off on pad elephants and found our *machan* all ready. After having drawn lots, I found myself comfortably seated in No. 4 *machan*, on the left of the beat, and commanding an excellent view of two small nullahs. Not ten minutes after the beat began, I saw a tiger cross a glade some 400 yards away. All was still then for about a quarter of an hour, when Rawlins (Scottish Rifles), who was in the next *machan* to me, fired and killed the tigress, as she turned out to be, not 20 yards from me, but completely hidden by a small rise in the ground.

We began to congratulate ourselves now that we were in for good sport, as on returning home we were met by the good news of another kill not two miles from our camp, but owing to it being already so late in the afternoon we put off going after it till the next morning, when we were again fortunate in getting a splendid tiger, 9ft. 8in. This tiger showed a lot of fight before being finished off, charging the shikari elephant several times. Now came a very slow two days, no kills and very hot in camp, so we decided to change camp and moved on to a place called Khamaria, 30 miles, where we were met by a horrible spectacle in the shape of two men carrying between them the body of a poor woman who had been killed by a man-eating tigress, while collecting berries,

not an hour before our arrival. From what we gathered from the villagers, the tigress tried to carry off the body, but dropped it on being pursued by a lot of people who had been attracted by the woman's screams. We immediately started off on a hunt, but whether owing to the villagers having scared her, or some other cause, she evidently had gone clean away, as her pugs showed. This was most disappointing, as we all hoped to rid the country of such a scourge, and we found out afterwards that this was the second native she had killed in the week.

Next day was nearly being the end of me. News had come in of a good kill, so about mid-day saw us in our *machans* at the entrance to a most likely looking ravine, which was closed at the other end by a steep cliff with rocks underneath and a nice pool of water with lots of shade around. Not two minutes after the first horn sounded for the beat to commence, a tiger showed and gave shots to two of our party, but though hit, apparently not vitally, as he bolted back into the jungle and laid up amongst the rocks. Now came a very ticklish time, as the ground was too rough and steep for elephants to go, and it was far too dangerous for the beaters to go amongst the rocks. However, from the cliff above, they were able to dislodge stones and chuck them down to where the tiger was hiding and whenever he did shew, guns were fired off to try and make him bolt. This went on till nearly six o'clock in the evening, when it ceased suddenly. Having heard all this shooting and shouting going on, and not seeing anything, I concluded that the tiger was dead, and was on the point of getting down from my *machan*, having actually got one leg on to the first branch preparatory to descending, when I suddenly heard a tremendous rush and a roar, and an immense tiger passed absolutely under the branch

I was standing on. I scrambled back somehow into my *machan* and had a flying shot at him as he was going away, but if it hit him, it only made him go the faster, and we never saw him again.

The next gun to me mistook where I was, and took a shot at him, as he was actually passing under my tree. This, combined with the sudden surprise of seeing him, nearly sent me out of my *machan*. I heard afterwards from the aforesaid man, who shot at him, that he saw him make a spring up at me as he passed, but thank goodness, I did not see this, otherwise I am sure I should have tumbled out altogether.

This gave me a good lesson never to budge till the beaters actually come up to one. We had bad luck after this for several days, though lots of kills were reported, somehow the tigers never would behave properly, but were very restless and never would lie up in the places they ought to. The shikari put this a good deal down to some rain we had.

Having telegraphed for more leave, but no reply having come, I started off home, and rode in sixty-three miles to Sadhol Station, where to my delight, I found a telegram granting me another week's leave, so next morning I rode back ninety-three miles to a new camp at Pouri, which they had moved on to, arriving just in time for dinner, and where I was met by the joyful news of good "kubber" for the next day.

We started off the next morning early, as it was seven miles off to the kill, and had a most exciting beat, as it turned out there were a tiger, tigress, and their full-grown cubs in the beat.

We were very unfortunate, as far as our own shooting was concerned, as they all broke through the beaters' line except one big cub, which was killed under very exciting and peculiar circumstances, as follows:

Shortly after the beat began, I saw a tiger about 400 yards away on the opposite side of a nullah, walk along slowly, and then apparently lie down. The line of beaters gradually came on till within about fifty yards of where I had seen the tiger lie down, when to my horror, I saw the brute crawl slowly along towards the beaters, and then before I could speak, there was a sudden rush, and a spring, and one of the beaters was down under him. Another beater most pluckily came up at once, and caught the tiger a tremendous blow on its head with his axe, which stunned him, and made him let go the first man.

The tiger was then finished off by axes, his skull being smashed into a jelly. The first beater was very badly mauled and bitten, but under the able management of Dr. Gimlette, was able to walk again in about a week, and after being given good *bucksheesh*, was ready to be mauled again. The other man was immensely praised for his pluck, and what he appreciated much more, was given Rs. 30.

For the last few days we had very good sport, getting five more tigers, but without any particularly interesting hunts, then another long ride, and 36 hours in the train back to Calcutta.

Our bag was eight tigers and one leopard, which was mistaken in a thick jungle for a tiger, it being the rule never to shoot anything except tigers, while actually after them in Rewah.

A. E. JENKINS.

THE ROAD FROM SIMLA TO SHIPKI.

The Editor has received a copy of an itinerary of the road from Simla to Shipki in Chinese Thibet, compiled by Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel, H. F. G. Forbes, late Rifle Brigade, who made this journey in 1891. He

describes the scenery, the length and nature of each march, the kind of sport which may be obtained, and gives a list of the supplies, tents, &c., which his experience has shown to be the most useful for this sort of march. There are itineraries of a few other marches, and a map; the book is well put together, is handy to carry, and intending Himalayan travellers would find it useful.

It may be obtained from Messrs. Thacker and Spink, Calcutta.

OBITUARY, 1893.

Second-Lieutenant H. P. E. Paget, who died at Peshawar of pleurisy on 17th June, was born on 8th July, 1870, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 25th July, 1891, and posted to the 3rd Battalion, with which he served in India until the time of his death. He was a very promising young officer, and most popular, and his loss is deeply regretted.

Colonel H. A. F. Luttrell, C.B., of Badgeworth Court, Somerset, who died on 7th July, aged 68, was born in 1826, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford. He was one of the University men who joined the army during the Crimean war, being gazetted as Ensign in the Regiment on 11th February, 1855, at which time he was in his twenty-ninth year. He served with it during the latter part of the Siege of Sebastopol, receiving the Crimean medal and clasp and Turkish medal. He retired from the Regiment in 1859, and was one of the earliest supporters of the Volunteer movement. He held a commission as a Major in the West Somerset Yeomanry, and was also Colonel of the Somersetshire Volunteers. He was widely known as a first-rate sportsman and was an ideal country gentleman.

Major-General William Arbuthnot, C.B., who died on 12th September, aged 55, was born on 27th September, 1838, and gazetted as Ensign in the Regiment on 25th March, 1856, and served with it throughout the Indian Mutiny. He became Lieutenant in 1859, and two years later went to the 14th Light Dragoons. He subsequently served in the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867, in South Africa, 1881, and the Soudan, 1885, and was promoted Major-General on 19th March, 1890.

Sir Henry Wrixon-Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin, County Cork, who died on 25th November, was born in 1826, and gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant on 13th November, 1847. He retired from the service in 1852.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1892.

SUBSCRIBERS will be glad to learn that the demand for the CHRONICLE is steadily on the increase, the orders for it last year being far in excess of the numbers available for distribution. In consequence the issue this year has been increased from 500 to 600 copies. Owing to this growing demand, it was deemed advisable to form a "reserve" of the back numbers, and complete sets of the 3 volumes for 1890, 1891 and 1892 were made up and sold at a guinea the set. Complete sets of the four volumes—1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893—can be obtained this year for a guinea and a-half *nett*. At present, in addition to 25 complete sets, the number of copies in stock is as follows:—

1890.	1891.	1892.
10	22	<i>nil.</i>

It is notified that the price of the CHRONICLE to *non-subscribers* is 7s. 6d., also that the price to N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen is 2s. 6d., postage and packing 7d. extra. The Annual Subscription is, as before, 5s., and subscribers can obtain extra copies at the same price and by paying the postage.

STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES, 1892.

1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	102 copies
2nd	„	...	..	...	...	105 „
3rd	„	...	...	...	...	29 „
4th	„	...	...	...	...	37 „
Depôt and Staff	...	...	...	...	...	32 „
Old Riflemen, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	170 „
In Stock	...	...	...	...	...	25 „
						<hr/> 500

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR FOR 1894.

A LARGE sheet Calendar, size 24 in. by 36 in., was issued on January 1st, 1894, with new groups of men of the 4th Battalion. Unfortunately, owing to the Editor having received no orders from some of the Battalions, only 300 were printed, and these were sold out at once, and a large number of applicants for Calendars were unable to obtain them. It is proposed next year to issue a similar sheet Calendar for the Barrack Rooms, with a picture from each of the four Battalions in the corners. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs for these before October 31st, 1894, and also a notification as to the probable number required by each Battalion.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially that those responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the CHRONICLE at such a date as will ensure that they *come to hand* by 31st December, 1894, without fail.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad, it is requested that the "Record," "Musketry," &c., should be, in the first instance, completed up to the 1st December and sent off to the Editor on that date, and that a *supplementary* "Record," &c., up to the end of the year, should be posted to him on December 31st, or by next following mail.

This procedure was recommended in last year's issue on p. 149, and was adhered to by the 1st Battalion and found to work admirably. The 3rd Battalion, however, did not send in their contributions until nearly two months after the appointed time, thereby delaying the issue of the CHRONICLE, and further, necessitating an alteration in the arrangement of this year's number.

The Editor once again appeals to correspondents to strictly adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written on *one side only* of the paper, having a wide margin for editorial notes.

2. All names of foreign places and persons to be printed in block Roman type, thus: **PUNGWE**.

The result of not attending to these simple rules is to enormously increase the labours of the Editor, both in transcribing matter and obtaining and consulting maps, &c., in order to verify foreign names, often difficult to decipher.

It is requested that all correspondence may be directed to Major Verner, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and marked **RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE** *outside*.

Those wishing to become Annual Subscribers to the "CHRONICLE" are requested to fill in the accompanying form and send it to their bankers.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

Please pay to Messrs. Cox & Co. the sum of Five Shillings as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.

Date)

(Signature)

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